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HOXHA, LEADERS ATTEND TIRANA MEETING ON AWP

AU191524 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Summary] At 9 o'clock today at the hall of the Peoples Assembly began the scientific conference on the AWP with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head [words indistinct] the peoples power, organized by the Academy of Sciences of the Peoples Republic of Albania and the University of Tirana. Taking part were many workers of the scientific institutions, heads of various government departments, and others.

Also at the conference were Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and chairman of the Peoples Assembly; members of the Politburo Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrade Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, [words indistinct], Hekuran Çeliku, and Foto Cami; and Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, member of the party Central Committee and directoress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist studies; members of the party Central Committee; members of the Peoples Assembly; and many others. The conference was opened by the chairman of the Academy of sciences Prof. Aleks Buda.

Various speakers spoke on historical aspects of the party and its just Marxist-Leninist line. English and American imperialist impediments to the establishment of peoples power were cited. The conference recessed and will continue its work at 1630 this afternoon.

TIRANA MEETING COMMEMORATES CITY'S LIBERATION

AU171441 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 17 (ATA) -- 40 years ago, on November 17, 1944, our partisan forces and the people of the capital, under the leadership of the party and of the General Commander Comrade Enver Hoxha directly liberated Tirana from the Nazi-Fascist occupiers and the traitors to the country. To celebrate this marked event, a jubilee meeting was organised in the palace of sports yesterday.

Present were the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Foto Cami; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu; the members of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, Comrades Spiro Koleka and Xhorxhi Robo; and others.

In the name of the committee of the party, the executive committee of the People's Council and the council of the democratic front of the district, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu greeted. He underlined among others the great contribution of the people of Tirana both during the Antifacist National Liberation War and to the socialist construction of the country -- the industrial-agricultural development -- and the elevation of the wellbeing of the working people of this district over these 4 decades of the people's power, etc. During this festive meeting an artistic program was given.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' CANNOT GO 'UNPUNISHED'

AU191848 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Colonel Anastas Anastasov, NARODNA ARMIYA military-political observer: "The Reciprocal Measures" -- passages in upper case are printed in boldface type]

[Text] IN OUR COMMENTARY ENTITLED: "THE PROVOCATION" PUBLISHED IN THE 9 NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE DAILY NARODNA ARMIYA, CERTAIN ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND NATO WERE POINTED OUT WHICH IN THE LAST 2 OR 3 YEARS HAVE AIMED AT DISRUPTING THE RELATIVE BALANCE OF FORCES IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD, AND WHICH DEMONSTRATE WASHINGTON'S STRIVING FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF WORLD DOMINATION.

It is not the first time that the reactionary, imperialist circles, and those of the United States in particular, have tried to fan the arms race, increase tension, and confront the world with the threat of nuclear war. It is not the first time, either, that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries have adopted reciprocal measures in order to preserve peace. The following chart visibly reveals who the initiator of the arms race is AND WHO IS FORCED TO CATCH UP:

TYPE OF WEAPON	COUNTRY AND YEAR	
	U.S.	USSR
nuclear bomb	1946	1949
hydrogen bomb	1953	1954
strategic bombers	1953	1954
medium-range missiles	1953	1959
tactical nuclear weapons	1955	1956
ICBM	1955	1957
nuclear submarines	1956	1962
MIRV	1970	1975
cruise missiles	1976	1984
neutron weapons	1981	-

The provocation against peace and socialism, directed against the Soviet Union in particular in the last 2-3 years, could not remain "unpunished" either. As is known, the Soviet Union has on several occasions warned that it will not permit a disruption of the balance of forces and that it will adopt the necessary measures in order to guarantee the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and of the peoples in the allied countries. The Soviet Union declared that any attempt to disrupt the military balance will be reciprocated, and that its words will be confirmed with deeds.

Thus, at the end of 1983, the United States began to deploy its new types of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and thus made the Geneva negotiations pointless. The Washington politicians presumably hoped that in confronting Moscow with a fait accompli, they would force it to make onesided compromises, namely to disarm. The answer followed, but not in the manner Washington had expected.

COUNTERMEASURES followed:

FIRST: Since the United States, through its actions, ruined the opportunities of achieving a mutually advantageous agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union considered it IMPOSSIBLE TO TAKE FURTHER PART IN NEGOTIATIONS. In doing so, Moscow achieved the following goals: a) IT PREVENTED people in the socialist community and all peaceloving forces in the world FROM BEING DECEIVED AND HAVING UNREALISTIC HOPES; b) IT PREVENTED THE UNITED STATES FROM NEGOTIATING FROM A POSITION OF STRENGTH and c) IT WARNED THE ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES in Western Europe about their unenviable future.

SECOND: As it had warned on several occasions before, the Soviet Union RENOUNCED THE COMMITMENTS IT HAD UNILATERALLY ADOPTED, commitments which had created favorable conditions for achieving success at the negotiations. THE MORATORIUM ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF SOVIET NUCLEAR MEDIUM-RANGE WEAPONS IN THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE USSR WAS LIFTED.

THIRD: IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE CSSR AND THE GDR, work in connection with the deployment of operational-tactical missiles with increased long-range combat power was speeded up.

FOURTH: The deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe drastically increased the threat against the Soviet Union. Actually, the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles, which from their bases in Europe are capable of STRIKING STRATEGIC TARGETS ON SOVIET TERRITORY, including missile silos, important communication equipment, and centers of military-political leadership, have actually become STRATEGIC WEAPONS. This is why, the SOVIET UNION WAS FORCED to adopt measures for the deployment of reciprocal means in the ocean territories, means which essentially represent a threat equal to that created by the missiles deployed by the United States in Europe against the Soviet Union and its allies.

FIFTH: The Pentagon is deploying cruise missiles on a mass scale, missiles of wide scope, from all kinds of bases. Along with the deployment of such ground-based missiles in Western Europe, the United States is equipping strategic bombers with such missiles and, since the middle of 1984, it is also equipping U.S. naval ships and submarines with them.

In this connection, as the USSR Defense Ministry announced by mid-October, that the Soviet Union is engaged in the following actions: a) "intensified testing of wide scope, ground-based cruise missiles," and b) "the Soviet Armed Forces have started the deployment of wide scope cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines."

As we see, taking into consideration the growing threat represented by the United States for the security of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, THE SOVIET UNION WAS ONCE MORE FORCED TO ADOPT RECIPROCAL MEASURES in order to neutralize the existing threat.

These are the facts: People in the West are now discussing the reciprocal measures and are engaged in calculations about the number of warheads, the accuracy, the duration of flights, and so forth.

As regards the RECIPROCAL MEASURES, CONNECTED WITH OCEAN TERRITORIES, people in Washington are talking about having observed Soviet submarines near the east coast of the United States. Some people are considering this "a Moscow propaganda maneuver." At the same time, however, they do not miss an opportunity to calculate how many and which targets on U.S. territory are likely to be hit by the missiles launched from these submarines. Naturally, in the words of Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, this fact is described as a "Soviet threat," as "Soviet superiority," and so forth. This, however, belongs to another sphere of subjects. WHAT CONCLUSIONS are to be drawn from all this?

In the first place, we can say that the reciprocal measures adopted by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, once and for all confirm the fact that MILITANT IMPERIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES IS THE INITIATOR OF THE ARMS RACE while the SOVIET UNION IS FORCED TO ADOPT MEASURES FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE BALANCE OF FORCES, for the preservation of peace.

As Andrey Gromyko declared to the United Nations General Assembly, "For more than four decades the credit of having prevented a new world conflagration has been earned, to a great extent, by the countries which are conducting a policy of peace...by the countries, which, with their international prestige and influence, are stopping all aggressive and adventurous attempts, no matter where they stem from." The Soviet Union is undoubtedly standing at the head of these forces.

In the second place: This is the first time in its existence that the United States has PROVOKED ITSELF A DIRECT THREAT AGAINST ITS OWN TERRITORY thanks to its own insane plans and actions which represent a danger to peace. Obviously, as long as the respective agreements have not been reached between the USSR and the United States on a basis of equality and equal security THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE TO EXPERIENCE "THE UNCOMFORTABLE FEELING" OF LIVING UNDER THE SHADOW OF MISSILES, WITH THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY MAY REACH THEIR TARGET WITHIN MINUTES.

Consequently, the United States and its allies can be assured that they will enjoy as much security as they are granting the socialist countries, and that they will have as much freedom of action as they grant to the other side.

Last, but not least: The provocations and the reciprocal measures have reached an extent which permits even half-literate people to understand perfectly that mankind is facing one choice today, the choice of life or death. Either an arms race followed by the danger of nuclear holocaust, or disarmament and peaceful coexistence. There is no other choice.

THE YEAR 1984 HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE POLICY AND ACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENT A SERIOUS THREAT TO PEACE. THIS POLICY, ESSENTIALLY CANNOT BE DISAVOWED BY THE PEACEFUL RHETORIC PUT FORTH DURING THE LAST 10 MONTHS, SINCE IT IS NOT SUPPORTED BY DEEDS. ON THE CONTRARY, FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN THE U.S., WASHINGTON IS ONCE MORE WAVING THE "BIG STICK." NICARAGUA FEELS THIS BETTER THAN ANYONE.

BOZHINOV RECEIVED BY AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ

AU192112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and raw material resources, who is making a business visit to Austria at the invitation of Vice Chancellor Dr Norbert Steger, was received today by the Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz.

Dr Fred Sinowatz stressed the positive development of Bulgarian-Austrian relations and dwelled on the possibilities of expanding that development. He expressed satisfaction with his recent visit to Bulgaria and stressed that the present contacts will facilitate the implementation of the projects on expanding and strengthening mutually beneficial economic relations.

Comrade Todor Bozhinov met Vice Chancellor Dr Norbert Steger. They discussed the possibilities of further expanding the two countries' economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

SYRIAN PREMIER ARRIVES IN SOFIA 19 NOVEMBER

AU191058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uí al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived a short while ago in Sofia on an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. The guest was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Grisha Filipov and Petur Mladenov, as well as by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by government members, and by Georgi Yankov, Bulgarian ambassador to Syria, as well as by Taha al-Khayrat, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic of Bulgaria.

Filipov, al-Kasm Discuss Ties

AU191813 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 19 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and the prime minister of Syria, Dr Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm who arrived here today on an official and friendly visit, began talks.

In the first round there were discussed a number of questions of mutual interest. The leaders of the two governments paid special attention to bilateral cooperation, expressing the wish of their countries to seek ways of further deepening and raising it onto a higher level of development.

KARAMANEV RECEIVES PAKISTANI MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

AU191434 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of manufacture and trade in consumer goods, received the minister of industry of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr Elahi Bux Soomro. The possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries in the economic spheres were discussed. Special attention was paid to the ties in mechanical engineering and the manufacture of consumer goods.

LUKANOV LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

For reports on the visit to Moscow by the Bulgarian economic delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov, and on the session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation held on 15-16 November, see the Eastern Europe section of the 20 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AUSTRIAN SENSATIONALISM ON BORDER INCIDENT DECRIED

AU191400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 84 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar commentary; "Calmly, With Clear Vision"]

[Text] The scale and virulence of the current campaign against Czechoslovakia in the Austrian mass information and propaganda media is apt to make a casual reader believe that the campaign is the result of some sort of exceptionally grave conflict. The pertinent quarters in Austria, and in the Austrian information media, know very well that this is not the case. All the more urgently arises the question of why the Austrian campaign has assumed such hysterical dimensions. We would be simplifying matters if we were to argue that the campaign is simply due to the sensationalism of yellow press journalists because in reality the aim is to disturb the goodneighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Who can want this, and why? Dailies like KURIER and NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG have turned the known incident at the Czechsolovak-Austrian border into a movie western with an international imbroglio. In its newscasts, Austrian television tries to demonstrate an "objective" air, but in "supplements," as demonstrated by Paul Lendvai, expert on "East European problems," it manages to fit in the "persecution of Catholics in Slovakia" and even strongly tendentious film material from our crisis-ridden period.

All ot this has been used to call forth anti-Czechoslovak sentiments in the Austrian public. The peak was reached when the Czechoslovak side was charged with "escalating the conflict," although it had neither initiated nor escalated the conflict. Rather, the opposite is true. The Austrian side artificially generated the conflict and has itself been escalating it. Under these circumstances, we had no choice but to temporarily recall the CSSR ambassador from Vienna until the hate-filled campaign against Czechoslovakia subsides, a campaign on which reactionary bourgeois forces in Austria have been feeding. The best proof that the anti-Czechoslovak campaign comes in handy to certain circles in Austria is furnished by the fact that, in this instance, even the rightwing Austrian People's Party was in full agreement with the official representatives, who yielded to the psychosis generated by the yellow press and resorted to one-sided accusations against Czechoslovakia.

We believe that such cases must be assessed and, above all, solved with clear vision and cool heads. There is no need to look for problems where they do not exist. Czechoslovakia has never violated Austria's borders and has no intention of doing so in the future. On the contrary, it has a lasting interest in developing goodneighborly relations. Formerly, both sides highly appraised Austria-CSSR relations. All of the sudden, however, views have appeared in the Austrian press that are reminiscent of Bush's division of the socialist countries into "good ones and evil ones." We reject such labels. Relations -- in this case those between Czechoslovakia and Austria -- can only be assessed according to facts, and not by attempting to interfere in our internal affairs.

HUSAK MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN 19 Nov

LD191756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, with whom he discussed some questions regarding Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

HUSAK MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD200023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] In Prague today, Comrade Gustav Husak received Tran Kien, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee's Central Control Committee and head of the Vietnamese Delegation currently visit Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere they talked about the activities of the CPCZ and the Vietnamese Communist Party in fulfilling the tasks of building socialist society in the two countries. They also discussed questions of cooperation between the two parties and expressed bilateral interest in its further all-round development. They stressed the significance of exchanging experiences concerning the managerial and control activities of party organs and organizations in implementing the conclusions of sessions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties. Comrade Gustav Husak yet again confirmed the firm solidarity of the communists and the working people of Czechoslovakia with the people of fraternal Vietnam in its struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for lasting peace, and for the relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia and the world.

HONECKER MEETS, AWARDS POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

AU191736 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 November Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State and National Defense Councils of the GDR, received for a friendly talk the Polish military delegation staying in the GDR. The delegation is headed by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister for national defense of the Polish People's Republic. The defense minister conveyed fraternal greetings from Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

At the meeting in the SED Central Committee building, Erich Honecker assessed the visit of the military delegation as a renewed expression of the close friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, peoples, and armies. The purposeful and universal deepening of the relations between the GDR and Polish People's Republic serves the socialist development of both countries and contributes to a high degree to strengthening the community of socialist states, guaranteeing peace and security, and warding off all imperialist and revanchist attempts at destabilizing the situation in central Europe.

Erich Honecker briefed the guests on the various initiatives and achievements of the working people and soldiers to consistently implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The outstanding results made in all fields of social life on the jubilee of the Republic clearly demonstrate this. Proceeding from this impressive balance, the GDR people are now undertaking new efforts to universally strengthen the Republic with a view to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism, and to the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

In this connection, Erich Honecker called the alliance of the socialist states firmly rallied around the Soviet Union, a guarantee of the fact that Europe is living in the longest period of peace of its modern history. In view of the declared aim of the most aggressive groups in the United States and NATO to stop the process of national and social liberation in the world, and force back and annihilate socialism, the responsibility of the armed forces of the socialist military coalition is increasing.

The general secretary stressed that socialism cannot be blackmailed politically, economically, or militarily. In this connection he praised the contribution of the National People's Army and the Polish Army, at the side of the battle-tested USSR Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies over the past 3 decades of the existence of the socialist defense alliance, for the protection of peace.

Army Gen Siwicki reported on the decisions of the recent plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Completely in this spirit, the members of the Polish Army, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, are undertaking great efforts in political and combat training. They thus create the prerequisites to always honorably fulfill their patriotic and internationalist commitment as a coalition partner.

Respecting and honoring his extraordinary achievements in building friendship, class alliance, and comradeship-in-arms between the peoples and armies of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, Erich Honecker awarded Army Gen Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, the Scharnhorst Order.

Army Gen Siwicki accepted the award with cordial thanks as an expression of the recognition and appreciation of the loyal services of the Polish Army to strengthen the defense power of the community of socialist states. In close comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, and the armed forces of the entire socialist military coalition, the soldiers and officers of the Polish Army will always reliably protect the achievements of socialism in the service of the people and will be in the front row of those defending peace. Here the decisions of the party of the workers class are the guidelines.

Army Gen Siwicki expressed his particular pleasure and satisfaction at the fact that he was able to receive the award from the hands of Erich Honecker, an outstanding party functionary, statesman, and political activist who enjoys great respect among the Polish workers class and the people of the Polish People's Republic, which is fraternally allied with the GDR.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended on the Polish side by deputy ministers of national defense, Army Generals Jozef Baryla, head of the Main Political Administration, and Antoni Jasinski; and on the GDR side, by SED Central Committee Politburo members Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense, and Egon Krenz, Central Committee secretary; and by deputy ministers, Colonel Generals Heinz Kessler and Fritz Streletz. Also present was Maciej Wirowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR.

SED MESSAGE TO RCP CONGRESS REAFFIRMS TIES

LD191113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN) -- During 40 years of popular power under the leadership of the Communist Party, significant successes have been achieved in the construction of a new socialist order of society. The far-reaching political and social changes which have taken place in this historically short period of time bear witness to this. This is stated in a greetings address of the SED Central Committee to the RCP 13th Party Congress.

The message, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committe, continues: "In a country once backward and suppressed by imperialist forces, there has arisen a flourishing socialist state with modern industry, developed agriculture, and a high level of education and culture."

"Between our parties, states, and peoples there exist firm and enduring relations," the message states.

The GDR and Romania are united by membership in the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA. This, the message continues, "increases the influence of socialism and is of far-reaching significance for the strengthening of peace in the world. In view of the danger of a nuclear inferno that imperialism creates through its arms build-up and confrontation policy, our close cooperation is of increasing importance. We are deeply convinced that the firmly united socialist states, together with all the forces of peace and social progress, can put a stop to the threatening development of the international situation and ensure a peaceful future for those who are alive today and for the coming generations. The constructive proposals which were presented by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the Prague and Moscow Declarations point a way toward this which is open to all."

KOLDITZ MEETS WITH POLISH PRON OFFICIAL

LD192143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN) -- Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, and Jan Dobraczynski, the chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) of the Polish People's Republic, met in Berlin today for an exchange of views. The friendly talk focused on the further cooperation between both popular movements. The interlocutors jointly emphasized that the most recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski gave important impulses to the work of the GDR National Front and PRON and would lead to a further activation of relations.

Prof Kolditz and Jan Dobraczynski spoke against the course of confrontation and arms drive being pursued by the United States and its NATO allies and decisively condemned the aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism against the Nicaraguan people. They emphasized that it was the most important concern of the popular movements of the fraternally United States to make a committed contribution to deflecting the threat to peace and to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno.

WEIZ, IN VIENNA FOR S&T TALKS, MEETS SINOWATZ

LD192119 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Vienna, 19 Nov (ADN) -- Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz today received Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, for talks. Dr Weiz is visiting Austria at the invitation of the federal minister for science and research, Dr Heinz Fischer.

On the basis of the talks between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Dr Fred Sinowatz in early November in the GDR, both sides praised the high level of bilateral relations. They are exemplary for cooperation between states with different social systems. It was agreed that the preservation of peace, continuation of detente, and securing of international security are indispensable preconditions for the further successful development of cooperation between states and peoples. The conviction was expressed in the talk that the further deepening of scientific-technological and industrial cooperation corresponds to the economic interests of both countries and simultaneously serves the process of detente in Europe.

Dr Weiz had a meeting the same day with Federal Minister Dr Fischer for an exchange of views. Concrete steps for the further development of scientific-technological relations between the GDR and Austria were discussed.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER TO CONVENE 30 NOVEMBER

LD200018 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The People's Chamber Presidium today called the 10th meeting of the People's Chamber for Friday, 30 November, in Berlin. At the session, chaired by the People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, the proposed agenda was confirmed. The drafts of the laws on the national economic plan and the 1985 state budget plan are up for debate. In addition the supreme people's representative body will deal with draft laws concerning international treaties.

NEPSZABADSAG ON NBC CHERNENKO INTERVIEW

AU191540 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Moscow correspondent Istvan Zalai report: "What is Most Important Is To Avert the Nuclear Danger; Chernanko Statement to NBC on Soviet-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of state, has made a statement to Marvin Kalb, correspondent of the U.S. NBC television company on Soviet-U.S. relations and prospects for a summit meeting and a return to detente.

In answer to the question as to what should be placed on the agenda of Soviet-U.S. relations, considering President Reagan's reelection, Chernenko stated: Most important is how it would be possible to avert the danger of a nuclear war and find the means to halt the arms race. As he stressed, a delay is inadmissible in this respect. The Soviet leader noted that the task is not to establish some formal priority of problems. There are many problems in the world, but life itself, the development of the international situation, has in recent years aggravated problems which if not resolved by joint effort could entail great trouble for the United States, the Soviet Union, and mankind as a whole.

He noted the dangerous Western views according to which an accumulation of weapons can provide security. This was irrational in the past and is completely absurd in the nuclear age. We are living on one planet, or, as the saying goes, in a joint house, and therefore action should be directed toward feasible means to reduce materials which threaten to explode in this house. To that end the Soviet Union and the United States should first come to terms about the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, about preventing a spreading of the arms race to other areas. Moscow is prepared to energetically strive toward this end in proposing practical, I stress, practical, steps towrad the attainment of this objective, said Chernenko.

Of the great array of possibilities through which stability and security could be strengthened, he called the following the most timely ones and those that would objectively be the easiest to accomplish: an agreement to prevent the militarization of space, a moratorium on nuclear weapons from quantitative and qualitative viewpoints, and reaching an agreement prescribing a complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. If the statements on the endeavor to limit armaments made in Washington recently do not remain mere words, we can make a start at last toward more normal bilateral relations and a more secure world, said the Soviet leader, who called the need for the United States to join the Soviet Union in seeking a practical solution for specific problems the essence of the matter.

In answer to the question of whether he is prepared to meet the U.S. President in the 6 months following Reagan's inauguration on 20 January next year, the head of the Soviet state called contacts between statesmen highly significant and added that this is confirmed by the experiences of Soviet-U.S. relations. A summit-level meeting can impart an enormous impetus to a constructive development of relations if far-reaching and clear objectives are attained as the result of such a meeting. Can one say that the conditions necessary for a Soviet-U.S summit meeting to product the expected results have already developed? Frankly, I do not think so. When the conviction about the success and favorable results of a summit meeting is firm, then it will be no problem to decide to hold one and set the date.

Is a return to detente in Soviet-U.S. relations possible in the manner in which it functioned in the seventies, or are new foundations necessary; and if so, what should they be like? the NBC correspondent asked. The Soviet leader noted that great results were first achieved in the seventies in the limitation of nuclear weapons through joint efforts and that the two countries cooperated well in the solution of several internation problems at that time. All this manifested itself in a most favorable way in the world situation. More than a little took place, to the mutual benefit of both sides in bilateral relations, and this considerably enhanced mutual trust. Chernenko emphasized: These steps that had greatly fostered detente were made possible by the realization that the arms race does not provide security and by the willingness to base relations on equality, observe each other's legitimate interests, and not harm the interests of third countries. We are convinced that the striving not for confrontation but for peaceful coexistence can be the only rational basis for Soviet-U.S. relations.

If both sides consistently proceed from this, and the Soviet Union does, then this can ensure constructive development of relations. Considering our countries' particular responsibility for preserving peace, these relations must become important, positive factors in world politics. A relationship of this nature would provide an extensive possibility for cooperation in the solution of global problems disturbing mankind, such as the struggle against hunger and environmental protection.

KADAR, LAZAR TALK WITH BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD192247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Janos Kadar has recieved the Belgian prime minister. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee had his meeting with Wilfried Martens in parliament. They exchanged views about the international situation, East-West relations, and the development of bilateral relations.

The Belgian prime minister was also recieved at the National Assembly building by Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council.

Wilfried Martens, who arrived in Hungary yesterday, had several rounds of talks during the day with his host, Premier Gyorgy Lazar. First the two heads of government had private talks in parliament in the morning. Later their discussions also included the members of the negotiating sides, including the two foreign ministers, Peter Varkonyi and Leo Tindemans. It was noted that Hungarian-Belgian relations were settled and good conditions existed for their development. The possibility for expanding economic cooperation was also assessed in an optimistic way. Discussing the international situation, the Hungarian and Belgian heads of state assessed in an identical way the importance of continuing the East-West dialogue because, as they explained, this provided an opportunity for a better understanding of different points of view.

This morning Wilfried Martens laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument.

During the day the Hungarian and Belgian foreign ministers, Peter Varkonyi and Leo Tindemans, also held separate talks. They discussed bilateral relations and the international situation.

JAN-SEP ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE RESULTS RELEASED

AU161122 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Nov 84 p 10

["Economic Index Chart"]

[Text] According to Central Statistical Office figures, industrial production (without the small enterprises, small cooperatives, and other small organizations) exceeded last year's production by 2.6 percent in the first three quarters of 1984. Production has increased in all the major branches, but in the electricity, light, and chemical industries to the greatest extent. The production of the rest of the branches, including that of the machine industry, increased at a slower or equal rate than the industrial average. The mining industry, too, produced somewhat more than in the first three quarters of last year. Industrial enterprises and cooperatives delivered 0.7 percent more products at home and 7.9 percent more for exports than a year ago. Within domestic sales, sales for consumption purposes were 1.4 percent higher, those of products used by producers 0.4 percent higher, and sales serving investment purposes were the same as in the corresponding period last year. As compared with the first three quarters of last year, the number of people employed in industry decreased by 7,700, 0.5 percent. Productivity per employee increased 3.1 percent and to a greater degree than that per hour worked.

The production of the construction industry decreased by 7.1 percent in the first three quarters of the year, somewhat more than foreseen in the annual plan. The regression was characteristic of the building industry enterprises and cooperatives, while the productivity of building-industry joint enterprises somewhat exceeded the level of the same period last year. The number of people employed in the construction industry was 7,400 or 2.6 percent less than last year. Productivity diminished in each type of organization, by 4.6 percent altogether. By the end of September 36,830 dwellings had been completed in the country. This is somewhat less than a year ago. The backlog is mainly in Budapest.

Of agricultural products, the procurement of plant production and horticultural products corresponded with that of last year. Within this, the sales of both cereals and fruit increased, the latter quite strongly. Some 13.7 percent more slaughter hogs, but less slaughter cattle, sheep, and poultry were sold than in the first three quarters of last year. In all the sales of live animals increased by 5.3 percent. The enterprises sold 1.2 percent less in animal products than in the January-September period of last year, primarily as a result of declining sales of eggs and wool.

Retail trade turnover increased by 9.0 percent at current prices, and by a small amount, 0.3 percent, at comparative prices, consistent with the stipulation of the annual plan. Of the main categories of commodities, only the quantity of the miscellaneous industrial commodities increased, by 3.0 percent. Stores' foodstuff and clothing apparel sales decreased, and the turnover of the catering industry, computed at current prices, declined. In retail trade turnover the price level increased 8.7 percent. Within this, the price increase was greater than the average in catering and in the clothing products area, as well as foodstuffs with regard to seasonal commodities.

In the 9 month period, 110.6 billion forints were allotted to investments; 1.8 percent less than a year ago at current prices. (In volume, this means a smaller decrease than planned, of approximately 6-7 percent.) Expenditures on investments decided on by the state increased 0.3 percent and enterprise investments decreased 3.3 percent.

I.-III. Quarter of 1984
(in percentages of the same period of the previous year)
State and Cooperative Industry
Volume of Gross Production Value

Industry, overall	102.6
Within this:	
Metallurgy	102.2
Machine industry	101.7
Chemical industry	103.0
Building materials industry	101.9
Light industry	104.1
Food industry	102.6
Industry, excluding the food industry	102.6
Number of employees	99.5
Gross output per employee	103.1
Monthly average wage of employees	107.0
Construction industry	
Construction industry production	92.9
Number of employees	97.4
Monthly average wage of employees	105.7
Foreign trade (at current prices)	
Imports	107.7
Exports	110.5
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	109.0
Within this:	
Foodstuffs and nonessential victuals, tobacco, and beverages	107.7
Clothing apparel	107.9
Miscellaneous industrial goods	110.6
Procurement	102.4
Within this:	
Plant products	100.0
Live animals	105.3
Animal products	98.8
Performance of transportation enterprises	
Freight conveyance (on the basis of tons of goods/kilometer)	103.8
Long-distance passenger transportation (on the basis of passenger/kilometer)	101.8
The population's cash income from central sources	111.7
Consumer price index	108.5
Of this, the 1984 prices change	105.0

(Footnote) Because of allotting part of the accumulations and revenue of enterprise costs, the dynamics of nominal cash incomes is approximately 3 percentage points lower than the dynamics of the population's cash incomes.

NEW ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT CHANGES VIEWED

AU150956 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Nov 84 p 7

[Interview with Agnes Balazs, deputy head of a department of the Finance Ministry, By Ilona Kocsi: "Income Regulation -- Greater Independence in Enterprise Activity: The Rank of Profits" in the series "The Further Development of the Economic Macronmanagement System (IV)"; time and place not given; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP's introduction]

[Text] The enterprise income regulation will considerably change in several areas beginning in 1985. In the following, we report on the main news and ask one of the experts at the Finance Ministry, Agnes Balazs, deputy head of a department, about the background and cause of the modifications.

[Kocsi] At first glance it may seem that enterprise income regulation has not become less complicated. After all, the same number of taxes, or even more than earlier, are burdening the economic activity....

[Balazs] This is not quite true. Although the enterprises are indeed paying more types of taxes, quite a few payment obligations will cease. I refer here, for instance, to the construction tax, the investment fee, or the withdrawals for the development fund. Why did so many kinds of taxes exist? The utilization of live labor in Hungary is too cheap for the enterprises. We wish to correct this in the long term by developing the internationally used turnover-tax bracket between producer and consumer prices. Later, after the expected increase of the tax content, the personal incomes will fall under a generally imposed tax. As we cannot make this highly important step in 1985, we will introduce taxes connected to the resources used by the enterprises. The tax on wages aims at a more realistic evaluation of manpower utilization. Its extent of only 10 percent already brings about a considerable reorganization; therefore, we could not make a bigger step although this would have been justified. In the future we would like also to make the town and communal contributions proportional to the wages. Next year, in addition to the tax on wages, we can ensure the income of the state through withdrawals connected to other resources. It is not enough, however, to judge the simplicity and efficiency of the regulation only according to the number of taxes. We believe we can ease the activity of the enterprises in other respects.

Without Foundations

[Kocsi] The weak point of the previous regulation was that it mainly "tapped" the people working profitably, as that was the source from where withdrawals could generally be made. This, of course, led in the direction of egalitarianism which also reduced the possibilities of the good enterprises. Can changes be expected in this area?

[Balazs] Yes, because the withdrawal will decrease in proportion to the profits. The tax on wages, for instance, is not connected to the profits, and its introduction made it possible to reduce the tax on profits from 45 percent to 35 percent. Of course, it is partly true to say that the projective basis of the tax on profits will change; thus in reality the reduction does not make up 10 percent.

[Kocsi] A unified interest fund will take the place of the current allotment and development funds at the enterprises. This also means that 1 forint will be worth 1 forint everywhere, that is, the wage increase will cost the enterprises the same as, let us say, the 1 forint on development?

[Balazs] It does not mean that, but there is not a single country where the two fall under the same consideration. We are imposing a progressive tax on the wage forints which is paid by the enterprises. In other countries this is paid by the population in the form of income tax. More noteworthy is the achievement by which the earlier, rigid fund system will cease, and from the unified interest fund there will be a possibility to accumulate, to pay the burdens of wage increases, and to reward. Previously it was out of question, for instance, to be able to pay the income tax from the amortization. Now there will be ways open for this. The enterprises' scope to maneuver has increased; they can decide independently within broader limits what to do with the accumulated profit.

Let It Bring Profits

[Kocsi] We have not yet talked about the property tax and accumulation tax. Many people believe that particularly the former can sensitively affect the enterprises possessing modern machinery because their value, and thus also the value of the enterprise property, is greater than, let us say, the value of a 100-year-old factory....

[Balazs] It is a fundamental misunderstanding to believe that the property is the sum total of the machines. The enterprises' property is the total of goods coming from owned resources -- that is, not from loans and credits -- which were invested in the enterprise, not given to the workers. These material funds can appear in the form of machines, stocks, or even bank accounts. Property is also that part of the profits which is put aside for development. The size of the accumulation tax will be 18 percent in 1985. This tax can be regarded as the market condition element of the purchasing power regulation and with this, as a withdrawal and as a factor motivating decisions, the accumulation can be influenced. A new aspect is that the tax also influences the entire enterprise accumulation, the reprovisioning of the circulating fund. The tax on accumulation replaces the previously mentioned withdrawals that are limiting the investments.

[Kocsi] What was the aim of introducing the property tax? This type of tax is considered as completely new in the Hungarian experience.

[Balazs] We can expect to receive some profits from the enterprise property. It is also understandable that the state budget wants its share of this, too. In this way, we wish to urge the enterprises to invest their property profitably. The profit expected from the property may in some cases differ from what is normal. This is also reflected by the size of the tax, thus, for instance, there will be no property tax on public transportation.

[Kocsi] At the beginning of the discussion you mentioned that the enterprise income regulation to be implemented only approaches the long-term conceptions. What was the reason for this compromise, and what are the areas where the progressivity had to be asserted?

[Balazs] No matter how much we would like to, it is impossible to change the world overnight. Taxation is only one element of macromanagement; we cannot race ahead here while in other areas of macromanagement, especially in enterprise management, progress can be expected only gradually, as a result of a process. With small steps, however, we can get closer to our conceptions. Life would be simpler with fewer types of taxes; today, however, it is only thus that we can maintain economic balance. At present the withdrawal is relatively high. In order for this withdrawal to happen in a graded way, taking into consideration the realities of the economy, there is need for a tax system made up of many elements. Even so, it is a great achievement that the withdrawal proportional with profits is decreasing and the burden of wages is increasing. In this way we get closer to the real value of the live labor, even if we do not yet reach it.

By next year, the amortization in its entirety will remain within the enterprises and it can be used much more freely than previously in the unified interest fund. The two types of profits will cease; from now on we will take into account only the profit according to the balance in which everything is reflected, the effect of factors decreasing or increasing the profits. Thus, even if the enterprises will not have more money, they will have possibilities to manage their resources relatively freely.

Small Steps

[Kocsi] The freedom to maneuver is undoubtedly greater, but what will be the proportion of withdrawals, of centralized sums?

[Balazs] Centralization depends on the purchasing power regulation requirements laid down in the yearly plan. Due to our debt repayment obligations, next year we can also spend less than the produced people's economy income at home, and the proportion of centralization, even if not increasing essentially, cannot decrease, either.

1. The main changes in enterprise fund setting from 1985:

— Achievement serving as the basis of the accounting (interest) will cease; instead the achievement according to the balance is to be used. [Previously both had to be considered.]

-- There is no need to create separate development and allotment funds; the interest fund takes their place, from where the previous goals can be financed. (A different tax is imposed, however, on the wage-connected payments, and a different one on the development.)

-- From now on, the amortization in its entirety remains within the enterprises and becomes part of the interest fund.

2. The taxes to be imposed on enterprise management from 1985 include:

-- town and communal contribution: 15 percent, to be paid from the gross profit;

-- tax on profits: 35 percent, to be paid from gross profit, that is, not according to the sum decreased by the town and communal development contribution, as was the case before;

-- tax on wages: 10 percent, to be paid in the course of achievement accounting, according to the tax on profit;

-- property tax: 3 percent, to be paid from the interest fund;

-- tax on accumulation: 18 percent, to be paid from the interest fund;

-- income tax: Separate regulation stipulates its extent and ways, according to the type of earning regulation.

MINISTRY WARNS JOURNALISTS ON RIGHTS GROUPS

AU200845 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0825 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish Foreign Ministry has warned Western journalists against taking part in press conferences organized by the new, and now banned, human rights groups. The journalists would be running the risk of being prosecuted in the same way as the organizers and would be liable to prison sentences of up to 6 months. After the murder of the dissident priest Jerzy Popieluszko, groups were founded in Warsaw, Krakow, and Wroclaw to monitor the observance of human rights.

ACTIVIST ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL PUBLICATION

LD191958 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The office of the voivodship prosecutor in Warsaw announces that, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kazimierz Mijal [former Interior Ministry official] has been put under temporary arrest. He is charged with drafting and publishing material harmful to the political system of the Polish People's Republic and supreme organs of state administration while being active in an illegal organization, and aiming to cause public disturbances. He is also accused of having illegally crossed the border of the Polish People's Republic.

Tadeusz M. of Warsaw has also been arrested in the same case. Investigations are continuing.

WITHDRAWAL FROM ILO INITIATED 19 NOVEMBER

Director 'Regrets' Move

NC191437 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Geneva, Nov 19 (AFP) -- Poland today informed the director general of the International Labor Organization (ILO) that it intended to quit the agency because of what it described as the body's anti-Polish campaign.

The decision came in the wake of Friday's agreement by the ILO to take note of a report charging Poland with violating ILO conventions on labor union freedom and the right to free association. The document said the deaths of some 60 labor leaders could be attributed to security forces and cited instances of alleged torture and kidnapping.

Mr Blanchard said he regretted the Polish move, adding that he hoped the two-year period between the announcement of intention to withdraw and the actual implementation of the decision, as mandated by the ILO, will enable the problem to be resolved.

Mr Blanchard noted that membership in the ILO implies a respect by members of all the organization's regulations, including those on human rights.

The contested report was drawn up by a special investigating committee and published last June at the close of the 70th ILO Conference. The committee, which recorded testimony from many witnesses, consisted of Nicolas Valticos of Greece, Andres Aguilar of Venezuela and Jean-Francois Aubert of Switzerland.

Letter Explains Position

LD191651 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Nov 84

["Letter from the Polish People's Republic Permanent Representative in Geneva to the ILO Director General, Dated 17 November 1982" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- It has been unambiguously stressed in statements by the Government of the Polish People's Republic and in letters to the director general that the conducting and stepping up of anti-Polish actions in the forum of various ILO organs, actions which represent crude interference in Poland's internal affairs, compel the Polish Government to examine the question of Poland's withdrawal from the organization. Over many months the Polish Government has made numerous efforts and gestures to the organization to avoid this. My letter of 21 September of this year to the director created a realistic opportunity for this. It said, in particular: "I am empowered to inform the director general that in the event of the Administrative Council adopting new anti-Polish decisions on the basis of the "commission" report, Poland will leave the ILO."

Again, no attention has been afforded to the numerous warnings from the Polish Government on the unavoidable consequences of continuing the anti-Polish campaign at the ILO forum. The decision by the 228th Administrative Council session to take into consideration the anti-Polish report of the so-called "commission of investigation" proves this.

This decision is yet another expression of the escalation of anti-Polish actions at the ILO. The Polish Government can no longer remain passive in view of the tendentious and unfriendly attitude toward Poland on the part of certain circles in the ILO and among certain international figures, as well as the organization's use of the UN system for purposes which contradict its constitution and the idea of universalism.

I am authorized to state that in the current situation Poland does not see its place as being within the ILO. The Polish Government requests that this letter be considered as notice of Poland's withdrawal from the organization.

[Signed] Stanislaw Turbanski, Polish People's Republic permanent represetative

Decision Termed Distressing

LD200108 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 84

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 19 -- As a founding member of the United Nations and a number of its specialized agencies, Poland has always abided by the UN Charter and has firmly supported the principle of its universality, proving this with its policies many times throughout UN history.

It has therefore been all the more distressing for the Polish Government to be forced to decide to open the proceedings for withdrawal from the ILO. According to ILO statutes, the decision may become a legal fact within two years from 17 Nov 1984, that is, since the day Poland submitted its notification.

Since raising the so-called Polish issue at the ILO forum, which had been instigated by circles hostile to Poland within that organization, the situation in Poland over the last few years was viewed in a selective and distorted way, and none of the decisions of ILO organs on that issue took account of Poland's stance as a sovereign member of the organization.

It was no different with the recent voting at the governing body where 31 of the body's 56 members voted to take note of the report by the so-called "inquiry commission." They were mainly the Western-controlled representatives of employers organizations and reactionary trade unions.

Poland repeatedly presented an interpretation of the justification of its position with regard to anti-Polish initiatives at the ILO forum. The Polish Government's case was not, however, submitted to the members of the Administrative Council. Likewise, in recent days all the circumstances which reveal the full picture of the problem were not presented to the Administrative Council. The members of the council did not receive the texts of two key letters to the director general of the ILO, knowledge of which would have indisputably influenced the council's final decision; these were a letter from the Polish People's Republic's permanent representative on 21 September and a joint letter from the socialist countries on 5 November.

Poland did all it could to avoid a step as extreme as leaving the organization. Unfortunately, anti-Polish elements got the upper hand with the ILO leadership.

Poland remains faithful as before to the (?principle of universality) within the United Nations. Certain circles in the ILO, however, went as far as violating the principle of sovereignty of the member-states and usurped for themselves the right of judging what is right for a given state at a given time.

Such a position was predetermined by the exclusively political requirement forced through by reactionary circles to harm East-West relations and escalate the struggle against socialism. No sovereign state can agree to the violation of the fundamental principles on which international organizations operate and to interference in its internal affairs.

The Polish public was informed extensively about this. Apart from this, it is significant that this commission was created precisely at a time when signs of stabilization in Poland were increasingly noticeable.

As before, Poland remains on the side of ratified ILO conventions and will continue to fulfill obligations arising from this.

Implementing the procedure to leave the ILO means that withdrawal can only take effect after 2 years, that is, in November 1986; therefore, there remain several chances for Poland to return to this organization. However, this does not depend on Poland. It will be possible only when the reasons which caused withdrawal are eliminated. The ILO ought to cease interfering in Poland's internal affairs, consider the report of the so-called investigation commission null and void, and fully recognize the sociopolitical fact of the new, almost 5 million-strong trade union movement in Poland. Both the government and the Polish public expect this. Without it, and without simple measures which testify to respect for the Polish state, which decides on its own affairs in a sovereign manner, Poland's return to the ILO will not be possible.

FRG 'TONE' PRECLUDES AIMS OF GENSCHER VISIT

LD192317 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov, PAP -- Not all the recent preparations in Bonn in connection with the visit announced for 21 November by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Poland can be called constructive or as having the best motives. One cannot exclude from such preparations the various pressures, lectures, reminders, warnings and demands that certain political circles are widely circulating in the FRG. As both sides stress, the visit should serve rapprochement and a search for a platform for agreement, but the above tone precludes such aims.

While it is the revanchist centers and figures in various associations and neofascist publications who have previously spoken in this tone, one can only express regret that Bonn pays no attention. But when Christian Democrat deputies begin to hedge about the visit with conditions and demands, and then "collectively," with a representative of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group on foreign policy at its head, then the question arises of whether all this is an attempt to hinder the visit. Could it possibly be even a coordinated attempt?

When the FRG foreign minister makes similar visits to the West no one in Bonn tries to tell him whom he should meet, what to talk about, and what to keep silent about. Surely the FRG has business matters to discuss with every country. Whoever really wishes dialogue between the FRG and Poland to succeed will not propose a "special model" for the visit to Warsaw.

GDANSK PRIEST RECEIVES MORE DEATH THREATS

NC191808 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 19 (AFP) -- Father Henryk Jankowski, priest to the Gdansk shipyards and a close friend of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, today received four more death threats through the post, he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Father Jankowski was in trouble with the authorities before the summer for alleged "abuse of the priesthood for political ends," as was Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was assassinated on October 19.

He said one of today's letters, which threatened him with hanging, was signed by a group which called itself the Anti-Solidarity Organisation.

The shadowy group claimed responsibility for beating up militants of the banned trade union near Torun, northern Poland, early this year. The three other letters were anonymous.

Father Jankowski said today's threats were the first for a week, but he had taken measures to protect himself. Following threats received shortly after Father Popieluszko's death, he asked for and was granted a police escort when travelling outside Gdansk.

His daily safety is looked after by bodyguards from his parish.

RFE COMMENTATOR EXPLOITS POPIELUSZKO AFFAIR

LD192211 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Commentary by Jerzy Malczynski]

[Text] The abduction and death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko have created varied increased public interest in many issues connected with that event. It is also a fact that forces exist that exploit this tragedy to their own ends. The local opponents of socialism have roused themselves; the Western Polish-language radio stations that help them have also taken the offensive. They are particularly irritated by the broad coverage given the affair in the Polish mass media. For instance, Radio Free Europe has decided to utilize for this purpose its exceedingly religious commentator, Father (Stanislaw Ludwiczak), who is generally active whenever there are tensions in Poland but who evinces far less concern for matters of faith. However, it is not for me to judge him here.

Father (Ludwiczak) decided to defend priests ostensibly attacked by the Polish press. In his commentary he referred to a recent TRYBUNA LUDU publication which expressed its views on the statements made by two priests in the capital, which were quoted by Western agencies. Since it was making use of other peoples' sources of information, TRYBUNA LUDU acted with propriety and did not give the names of these two priests, contenting itself only with their initials. Thus readers were unable to clearly identify who was involved. It turns out that Father (Ludwiczak) of Radio Free Europe does know and comes to their defense. Just listen:

[Begin recording] TRYBUNA LUDU joined in on 14 November with a violent attack on priests whose sermons are not just anticommunist, but anti-Polish and against humanity. [end recording]

And so the Munich religious commentator comes to the defense of, let us repeat, priests whose sermons are not just anticommunist, but anti-Polish and against humanity. Even if there are priests in Poland who hold such views, I do not think one could regard them as representative of the clergy in any sense [word indistinct] however it would suit the religious commentator of Radio Free Europe if there were many such priests in Poland, and he wishes to create this impression. This is why he defends them. But how he managed to link anti-Polishness and opposition to humanity with patriotism, I find hard to guess. One thing alone is obvious to me: The subversive pastor views any and every form of manipulation as permissible if it creates even the shadow of a hope that the process of national accord will be delayed or hindered.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CEMA, SUPPLIES

AU191531 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports that on 12 November the Government Presidium examined and approved the information about the results of the 39th CEMA session held in Havana on 29-31 October 1984.

The Government Presidium agreed that the CEMA session and its results would be of great importance for boosting socialist economic integration. Developing the strategic lines of action stipulated by the CEMA summit economic session in Moscow last June, the 39th session defined specific measures to further expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation. These measures help accelerate the development of the economies of the socialist countries and strengthen their economic potentials.

The Government Presidium stressed that coordination of the CEMA countries' economic plans for 1986-90 is of crucial importance for Poland. The report on the progress of this coordination and the recommendations on its continuation are fully consistent with the needs and interests of Poland, which is also interested in actively participating in the comprehensive, cooperative undertakings in the field of energy, fuels, and raw materials up to 1990 and beyond. These undertakings, which are aimed at mobilizing our own resources and at intensifying mutual cooperation, will ensure that all CEMA countries can solve the problems of raw materials, fuels, and energy.

In the first three quarters of 1984 the population's cash income amounted to Z3.68 trillion and expenditure to Z3.48 trillion. Income and expenditure continue to develop at levels higher than planned, which is a result of increased wages; the incomes of the nonsocialized nonagricultural economy; the incomes from farm produce sales; credits; the increased flow of consumer goods; and increased prices.

It is expected that the population's cash incomes will increase 20 percent compared with 1983 and that expenditure on goods and services will increase about 22 percent.

The increase in the population's cash holdings is developing at a level that is 15 percent lower than last year. Savings deposits will exceed the planned target for 1984, but cash holdings will be below the planned target.

The flow of foodstuffs to marketplaces is adequate to meet the people's needs under the rationing system. In the fourth quarter of this year the structure of the supply of meat and meat products will continue at the present level, but there will be more pork and smoked meat in December.

In general trade has improved to some extent, as attested to by the 20 percent increase in the value of the flow of goods in the first 9 months of this year compared with 1983, and by the increase in stocks. It is true that stocks also continue to increase because of the incorrect structure of supplies and the questionable quality of goods, but the flow of some goods is now consistent and able to meet the people's needs. Shortages of various goods, especially those produced by the chemical, light, and engineering industries, are a bugbear of supplies. The Government Presidium instructed the appropriate ministries to consistently implement the decision on improving the flow of goods.

The Government Presidium approved two draft resolutions of the Council of Ministers on the flow of goods and trade. The market development fund will be set up to provide funds to improve the performance of trade and services, especially services for individual customers. The fund will also be used to finance the expansion of the trade and service network and the equipping of shops.

The other draft resolution is aimed at improving the fiscal situation of trade. Increases in the official profits from the trade with food, coal, briquettes, coke, and mineral fertilizers are planned for next year, because the present level of these profits is causing losses to enterprises and lowering the standards of services for the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES 1985 CENTRAL PLAN

LD191953 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers session discussed the draft state budget, balance of payments, and credit plan for next year. The Council of Ministers has approved the central annual plan.

Regarding a most important topic, in accordance with the majority of opinions heard during social consultations, it is planned to direct the entire increase in market supplies toward improving the market balance. Real incomes of employees of socialized economy and those of pensioners will be maintained on this year's level. There will be an increase in the consumption of material goods and personal incomes by about 3 percent.

The plan provides that price increases after the first of January 1985 will not exceed 9 percent; including this year's increases, which will partly bear results in 1985, a total of 12 or 13 percent. This is less than in the current year.

RAKOWSKI, GORYWODA ADDRESS VOIVODAS MEETING

LD191853 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The socioeconomic tasks of the state and local administration as defined at the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum have been discussed during a meeting of voivodas at the Office of the Council of Ministers. The session is chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who attended the meeting, stressed that despite the recent upsurge of a wave of political passions in Poland it is evident that a conviction that the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the line of struggle and accord, will be implemented consistently by the party and government, is establishing itself among the public. Poland continues to be the target of mass propaganda attacks and endeavors to destabilize it by Western centers. The stakes being played for are high, Deputy Premier Rakowski stressed. Poland is meant to play the part of a country that explodes the socialist community from within.

The central annual plan for next year, which has been approved by the Council of Ministers, and the tasks for regional administration resulting from it were discussed by Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. He presented those favorable phenomena which will contribute to considerable growth of industrial production, market supply, and higher growth of national income. At the same time he recalled negative signs which will influence the economic situation next year, including a lower rate of export to Western countries and a higher than anticipated growth of the population's incomes. Deputy Premier Gorywoda defined operations of regional administration to achieve the planned tasks. One direction on which they should concentrate is seeking ways to increase market production, particularly small-scale production, and services.

A report on the state of public order, and the tasks concerning strengthening of law observance and social discipline was presented by General of Division Konrad Straszewski, deputy minister of internal affairs. He stated that despite numerous attempts recently undertaken to incite society's emotions, calm prevails in the country. We are ready to successfully oppose any recurring actions by the counterrevolution in accordance with the stance adopted by the Politburo, he stressed. The voivodas conference continues.

VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE ADDRESSES INSPECTIONS ISSUE

LD161359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Party Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak yesterday chaired the conference of secretaries of voivodship committees and deputy voivodas.

The conference dealt with conclusions drawn from the experimental controls carried out by the worker-peasant inspection in 13 voivodships. Some 900 inspections were carried out with the participation of 1,300 social inspectors. Favorites among the community were inspections which swiftly and firmly resulted in eliminating the most aggravating and annoying issues and problems.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL SPEAKS ON LAW OBSERVANCE

LD192336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] A briefing was held of deputy voivodship prosecutors in which controlling the observance of the law, civil rights, and preventive measures were discussed. Referring to the 17th Central Committee plenum resolutions and Politburo recommendations, Poland's Prosecutor General Jozef Zyto drew attention to the particular role of prosecutors in actions aimed at consolidating the socialist state. The prosecutors office has been set up to see that the law is observed through, among other things, the observance of organs and other organizations and citizens.

Operations by the prosecutors office regarding civil matters and the right to work will be conducted with the aim of depriving benefits to all those who obtained them in contravention of the law.

PZPR'S SIWAK ON HANDLING GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS

LD161831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] A party meeting dedicated to complaints and suggestions from the population concerning the activities of the authorities, offices, and social organizations, took place at the Office of the Prosecutor General. Taking the floor, Albin Siwak underscored the need for action designed to obtain full observance of the law and its equal application for all citizens.

The party, which implements the decisions of the ninth plenum, regards meeting the grievances of the working man half-way as its moral and political duty and will consistently assist in eliminating the sources of evil and social dissatisfaction, Siwak said.

DEPUTY PREMIER MESSNER IN CAR ACCIDENT 18 NOV

LD191851 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1843 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner was a victim of a car accident on the evening of 18 November while traveling on the Katowice-Warsaw route in very difficult weather conditions. Following essential tests and consultations he is now hospitalized under observation. His condition does not cause concern. The driver of the car was not injured.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT 13TH RCP CONGRESS

Delivers CC Report

AU190851 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0720 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text of report presented by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the 13th RCP Congress held in Bucharest on 19 November -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The 13th RCP Congress marks a new and very important point in the life of our party and people, in the fatherland's socioeconomic development, and in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

The congress will draw a balance sheet of the activity of the party and all the people in fulfilling the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and will adopt the directives for Romania's socioeconomic development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, namely the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, and the guidelines for Romania's future development up to the year 2000. The 13th RCP Congress takes place 3 months after the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which has heralded a new era in the 2-millenia-old history of our fatherland. Forty years is a very short historical period, however, in these years the Romania people, under the leadership of our glorious Communisty Party, have covered several historical stages: from the [illegible] bourgeois-landlord society to a comprehensively developed socialist society. [cheers, chants]

We have carried out a broad process of profound revolutionary changes. From an agricultural country with a poorly developed industry and agriculture, Romania has turned into an industrial-agrarian country with a powerful and modern industry and a socialist agriculture in full development. Compared to 1945 our country's industrial production in 1984 has increased more than 100 times and the agricultural output by almost 7 times. The steady development of the entire national economy has led to increasing the social product by 28 times and the national income by 32 times. On this basis, we have ceaselessly raised all the people's living standard.

During the last 40 years, the consumption fund has increased 22 times and more than 6 million new jobs were created. About 80 percent of the country's population has moved to new dwellings. This powerful development of the forces of production and the establishment of new social and production relations have led to a revolutionary change in the class structure of Romanian socialist society. At the same time, we have achieved great revolutionary changes in the level of culture and consciousness of all our people. Education, science, and culture have strongly developed and are playing an increasingly more important role in the entire revolutionary change of our fatherland. We have continuously raised the level of our people's material and intellectual civilization.

In its international policy, Romania has increasingly asserted itself as an active element in the struggle for cooperation, disarmament, peace, and a better and more just world.

All these outstanding achievements have increased the material and cultural force of our fatherland and strengthened the incependence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

The workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the Romanian people are meeting the 13th RCP Congress with outstanding achievements in all fields and with the firm determination to fulfill commendably the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, thus raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. All our people and all working people in our fatherland are firmly convinced that this congress of Communists will adopt decisions that ensure the unswerving implementation of the party program, the continuous increase in the fatherland's material and cultural well-being, and Romania's firm progress toward the most humane and just civilization thus far, the communist society. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in the 5 years since the 12th congress, our party has carried out vast political-organizational activity to pool the efforts of all the people to fulfill the 7th 5-Year Plan and the targets to achieve a new quality of life and work and ensure Romania's transition to a new socioeconomic development stage. The 1982 national conference has made a number of changes and improvements in the 5-year plan in accordance with new problems that have emerged as a result of certain domestic contradictions and of the influence of the world economic crisis. As is well known, in the first 2 years, that is in 1981 and 1982, the industrial growth rate amounted to 2.8 percent; in 1984 it reached 4.3 percent. In 1984 we will achieve an industrial output growth rate of more than 7 percent and the 1985 plan provides for an even higher industrial growth rate. On this basis, one can estimate that the industrial production over the entire 5-year plan period will increase at an annual rate of almost 6 percent compared with 1980.

We have also scored important successes in agriculture. The average agricultural production for this first 4 years is about 3 milliln tons larger than the average production for the previous 5-year plan. Once can estimate that agricultural production for the entire 5-year plan will increase by almost 5 million tons compared with the previous 5-year plan. This year, notwithstanding difficult weather conditions, we have attained a grain production of more than 1 metric ton per person. Zootechny and other branches of our socialist agriculture have also developed. We also scored important successes in all branches of the national economy.

One can state that although we faced great hardships, our industry has further developed and was the dynamizing factor for the entire national economy. [applause]

On the basis of results in the 4 years of the current 5-year plan and the provisions of the 1985 plan, we are achieving important successes in developing the energy and raw materials base. Compared to 1980 our electrical energy production has increased about 14 percent and the coal output has more than doubled. The production of copper, zinc, lead, and other ores has also developed. Chemical industry production is increasing at a rate of about 39 percent; metallurgical industry, by more than 32 percent; and the machine-building industry has developed at an intensive pace, its production volume having increased by about 37 percent during the current 5-year plan compared to 1980. Likewise, we have strongly developed the light industry, at an annual rate of more than 6 percent; the building-materials industry by almost 4 percent; and the food industry by more than 4 percent.

We must particularly emphasize that great qualitative changes have occurred in our socialist industry during the current 5-year plan. On the basis of measures and programs adopted, we have scored important successes in raising the quality and technical level of production and increasing nationwide labor productivity, which in 1985 will be about 29 percent higher than in 1980. We have obtained outstanding progress in better organizing production and work and standardizing production. We have also scored important successes in developing and modernizing transportation, particularly the strong expansion of sea and river naval transportation.

In agriculture we have implemented a vast program of irrigation and land improvement. In 1985 we will have achieved a total irrigated area of more than 3.5 million hectares, something which guarantees the commendable fulfillment of the program to irrigate about 60 percent of the country's arable area by 1990. The agricultural yields acheived during the current 5-year plan have secured good supplies to the people and have increased the contribution made by agriculture to our fatherland's overall development.

By firmly applying the policy to strengthen and modernize the technological-material base of society, we have allocated about 1.15 trillion lei to the development fund. On the basis of achievements to date and the provisions for 1985, one can estimate that over 1,850 new production capacities will be commissioned during the current 5-year plan. A most important achievement and one that demonstrates the force of our national economy, the huge development of our industrial capabilities, and the creativeness of our people is the construction and commissioning this year of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. [cheers, chants]

During the current 5-year plan, we have again paid particular attention to harmoniously distributing new economic units throughout the country and developing the forces of production in all the country's counties. As a result of this policy, at the end of 1985, all counties will achieve a per capita production of at least 70,000 lei.

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with requirements of the country's socioeconomic progress, we have expanded exchanges and production sharing at the international level. In this respect, an important role devolves on relations with CEMA countries and all socialist states. We have also extended Romania's economic relations with the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries. The volume of our foreign trade will increase in 1985 by about 28 percent compared with 1980, this representing an average annual growth rate of more than 5 percent. Proceeding from the real possibilities of the Romanian economy and the technical capacity of our industry, we have further increased our exports during the current 5-year plan by rationalizing and limiting imports to what is strictly necessary.

In 1985 our exports will be 85 percent higher than in 1980 and our imports about 18 percent lower. As a result of great achievements attained in developing the forces of production and steadily increasing our economic potention, the social product will be 25 percent higher in 1985 than in 1980, thus ensuring an annual development rate of about 5 percent. National wealth has greatly increased. In 1985 our fixed assets will amount to 2.86 trillion lei. The national income has also increased at an annual average rate of more than 7 percent.

In accordance with decisions of the 12th congress and the party national conference, we have allocated more than 69 percent of the national income to the consumption fund and about 31 percent to the development fund. On this basis, we have ensured the fulfillment of the programs for socioeconomic development and also the continuous increase in the people's material and intellectual living standard, the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the socialist society. [cheers, chants]

Following the increase in the remuneration of all working people, real remuneration in 1984 is 6 percent higher than in 1980. In 1985 it will be about 8 percent higher. We have also increased pensions by about 6 percent. In the first years of the 5-year plan we have taken measures to improve prices, base them on economic principles, and maintain them within planned limits. In 1984 the index of the evolution of consumer goods was lower than planned, something which proves the correctness of measures taken by our party in this field.

In view of the important role played by prices in ensuring economic stability and raising the working people's living standard, we will exercise strict control over their evolution and will see to it that they do not increase in 1985 and the coming years more than envisaged by plan provisions in correlation with international prices.

We have allocated important sums for social and cultural expenditures during the current 5-year plan. Their volume is more than 430 billion lei. Social and cultural expenditures per family have increased from 10,440 lei in 1980 to about 13,000 lei in 1985. The volume of goods sold to the people will increase by more than 7 percent and services to the people by almost 80 percent compared to 1980. We have further extended housing construction and other social and cultural institutions. In the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, we will complete about 750,000 new apartments, thus ensuring an average 12 square meters per inhabitant.

During the current 5-year plan, we have continued to improve our educational system. We have taken new steps to raise the general training level of our youth, on the basis of the latest achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge. We have strongly intensified scientific research, which has made a particularly important contribution to the entire socioeconomic development of our fatherland. We have also carried out vast activity to educate and mold the new man as a conscious builder of socialism. Literature, art, and all cultural-artistic creation have made a valuable contribution to molding the new man and developing the socialist awareness of the masses.

One can state that in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, we have obtained very important achievements in all socioeconomic sectors, something that has raised our fatherland to a higher civilization level. [applause, cheers]

In this period, we have carried out steady activity to overcome certain contradictions, hardships, and shortcomings. One should add that, had we worked more responsibly in all sectors, we could have attained much better results. Generally speaking, we can say with justified pride that our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people -- regardless of nationality -- and all our people under the leadership of the party have resolutely worked to implement the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, a policy that is in full accord with our socialist nation's vital interests in well-being and progress. [cheers, chants]

Now, at the 13th congress, on the basis of facts and achievements attained during the current 5-year plan, we can clearly state that our party has done well to concentrate large forces on industrializing the country, developing agriculture, and promoting the overall progress of the forces of production. We can say that if we had not created this strong material base for our socialist society, we would not have been able to overcome the difficulties and influences of the economic crisis, and our socialist society would not have been able to develop further. [cheers, chants]

The great achievements attained during this period clearly demonstrate the correctness of our Communist Party's policy which is firmly guided by the revolutionary materialistic, dialectical, and historical concept and unflichingly applies generally valid truths to concrete conditions prevailing in our country. Facts and reality prove that our party is commendably fulfilling its high historic mission to lead the Romanian people along the road of socialism and communism, well-being and happiness, and national independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Everything we have achieved thus far is the result of the heroic and self-denying work of our wonderful workers class which is successfully fullfilling its historical mission as the leading class in Romanian socialist society; our wonderful cooperative peasantry which, in alliance with the workers class, is making an outstanding contribution to the overall development of the fatherland; and our new intelligentsia, closely linked to the workers class and peasantry, which is playing an ever more important part in the revolutionary change of society. [applause]

Our firm progress is the result of the activity of all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people, closely united around the party, which is the leading political force of our socialist nation. [applause]

For all these great achievements, from this high rostrum of the congress of Communists, I extend to our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people -- regardless of nationality -- and all the people warmest congratulations and wishes for new success in unswervingly fulfilling the party program to raise our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

The great achievements of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan demonstrate the force of our economy, the superiority of socialism, and the creative capacity of the free Romanian people, who are masters of their destiny and are consciously building their own future of well-being and happiness. We can be proud of the road of glorious victories we have covered in the 40 years since the revolution for social and national liberation. This gives us reason to have trust in the free and communist future of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the 13th congress marks the transition to the third stage of implementing the party program. The main goal of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan is to firmly continue the policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring our fatherland's progress toward communism.

In order to achieve this goal we will pay particular attention to developing the forces of production and improving social relations and the relations of production on a new basis, thus firmly continuing to implement the revolutionary change of society. We must resolutely work to attain the requirements of development and of a new quality of life and work for our people. In the next 5-year plan we must accentuate the intensive development of all industrial branches and ensure a better balance between various sectors, thus eliminating certain contradictions that have emerged at a certain point. In view of overall trends of world development and the strength of our socialist industry, we should pay particular attention to the new scientific-technological revolution so that Romanian industry and our whole economy can reach the level of the latest and most advanced achievements of contemporary science and technology.

The draft directives stipulate in detail the provisions for our socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan; therefore I will not give too many details now. In the eighth 5-Year Plan we will continue to give priority to developing the energy and raw materials base, which is a decisive prerequisite for the progress of the entire national economy. Electrical energy production will reach 95-97 billion kWh. We will strongly develop the production of coal and bituminous shales, which should reach almost 38 billion kWh, as well as hydroelectrical and nuclear energy. Coal production should reach at least 100 million metric tons. Particular attention will be paid to new energy sources such as biomass, wind and solar energy, and so forth. We will exploit new ores, including zinc and copper. We will intensify the recovery and reuse of energy and materials sources. On this basis we will ensure some 50 percent, or even more, of the requirements for raw materials in many sectors.

At the same time we should resolutely work to improve technologies and reduce the energy and materials consumption per production unit. We must bear in mind that in the future, too, we will continue to import large quantities of oil, coking coal, gas, and important quantities of raw materials and iron, and other ores. This calls for resolute measures to develop production sharing with other states and to conclude long-term agreements.

The provisions included in the draft directives ensure conditions for a good technical-material supply required by the socioeconomic development of the country. Industrial commodity production will increase by 34-37 percent in 1990 compared to 1985. This means an average annual rate of about 6-7.5 percent. Higher average annual growth rates are stipulated for the machine-building industry, 7-7.5 percent, and for the chemical industry, 8-9.5 percent. In the machine-building industry, production in the electronic industry and in computer technology will increase by 62-67 percent during the 5-year plan, the production of precision machinery by 48-50 percent, and the production of sea-going freighters by 34-36 percent. We will also increase the production of the metallurgical industry at an average annual rate of about 6 percent, close to the average rate envisaged for the entire industry.

In accordance with the draft directives, light industry will develop at an average annual rate of about 5.5-8 percent and the food industry about 6.5-6.8 percent. As I have already said, in industry we will give priority to intensive development and to the production of new and better quality products which can better meet the requirements of all branches of the national economy. We will resolutely work to implement the provisions of the program to raise the quality and technical level of production. In the coming 5-year plan we aim to ensure that Romanian industry maintains and consolidates the positions it now holds, gains some new ones, and reaches higher peaks so as to be competitive and occupy a more leading place in the world economy from a technical and qualitative viewpoint. [cheers, chants]

The industrial development in the next 5-year plan will be achieved primarily by modernizing work facilities and the production structure, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, and continuously introducing and broadly implementing advanced technologies. We must resolutely apply our programs for the mechanization and automation of all economic sectors and for introducing robots everywhere. By 1990 we will generally conclude the intensive reorganization of all sectors. We will reach an overall level of Romanian production, a qualitative and technical level of this branch, that can compare with the level achieved by the economically developed countries.

These are very important provisions; however, in view of our production capacities and of our working people in industry, we are convinced that all these provisions will be successfully fulfilled. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, agriculture will continue to remain the second basic branch of the national economy. The main goal will be the implementation of the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes an overall change in the way of work, life, and thinking of our cooperative peasantry and the attainment of an agricultural production which can fully meet the consumption requirement of all the people and other needs of the development of our national economy.

We should unswervingly fulfill the program for irrigation land improvement and for increasing the soil's productive potential. Until 1990 we will have to complete the irrigation of another 2,500,000 hectares and drainage and land improvement on about 2 million hectares; we will also have to better plan and organize the entire area as a basic prerequisite for large and sure yields.

The increase in grain production will remain an important target; in 1990 we aim at achieving a production of 30-32 million metric tons. The fact that this year certain agricultural units have produced wheat and barley yields of more than 8,000 kg per hectare and corn yields of 15-20,000 kg per hectare proves that our socialist agriculture has great possibilities. The new agrarian revolution aims principally at intensively developing production, achieving record crops, and thus increasing the contribution of our agriculture to the country's overall development.

We have conditions for obtaining rich grain crops on large areas and meeting all of the targets of the next 5-year plan. At the same time we must strongly increase the production of industrial crops and vegetables. The vegetable crop must commendably meet the people's consumption requirements, as well as the needs of our industry and exports. We must also expand and modernize the fruit and wine-growing sectors so as to achieve larger yields of grapes and fruits.

In the livestock field, we must achieve, by 1990, 11 million head of cattle; 15-16 million pigs; 28-30 million sheep; and at least 80 million egg-laying poultry. At the same time, we must increase the number of other breeds. Particular attention should be paid to increasing the animal production of meat, milk, wool, and eggs.

In order to implement the production growth progrqm, we will have to fully complete the mechanization of agricultural operations and supply our agriculture with at least 300 kg of fertilizers in terms of active ingredients per hectare, as well as weed-killers insecticides, fungicides, and other necessary chemical substances. We will thus create conditions for a highly productive and efficient agriculture based on a modern foundation.

I am convinced that, by proceeding from achievements attained during the current 5-year period in agriculture and industry, as well as from material and human possibilities available, the working people in our country will continue to do everything to exemplarily implement the targets and tasks of the new 1986-90 5-Year Plan, in order to develop a modern and efficient industry and an intensive and highly productive agriculture, which can increasingly meet the requirements of the national economy and of raising the living standard of all our people. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the 1986-90 5-Year Plan provides for a broad program of investments amounting to 1,350-1,400 billion lei. On this basis, we will build and put into production more than 1,500 new production capacities in all branches of the national economy. In the next 5-year plan we will commission the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari Canal, and almost all of the Bucharest-Danube Canal will be finished. Most of the investments aim at expanding the energy and raw materials base and at implementing the program to intensively develop, modernize, and raise the technical level of industry, the program to develop irrigation and land improvement in agriculture, and the program to mechanize agriculture, transportation, and other fields of activity.

In the future, we will no longer concentrate on extensively developing production capacities; our emphasis will shift to modernizing and raising the technical level of existing capacities. In the construction sector we will emphasize industrializing operations, making use of industrially finished prefabricated parts, promoting highly efficient completion technologies, and standardizing constructions in all sectors. In housing construction, concurrently with improving the structure of the living space, we will pay particular attention to the architectural aspect of dwellings, by aiming at making use of Romanian creations and traditions and blending the useful with the beautiful, and the efficient with the modern.

Housing construction in villages will proceed on the basis of programs for locality planning and standard projects, something that will contribute to raising the living standard of the rural population and approximating their living conditions to those in urban areas. It is necessary to take all measures to commendably fulfill the investment program so as to shorten the completion span for projects and increase the efficiency of all investments. The completion of new projects must be based on a thorough substantiation of their usefulness, in view of the need to intensively utilize existing capacities, efficiently use manpower, raise labor productivity, and reduce production costs on the basis of investments made.

Generally speaking, the large volume of investments to be achieved in the next 5-year plan must lead to increasing the fixed assets and the national wealth, and further expanding the modern technical-material base of our socialist society. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan, a very important role is played by scientific research and by the firm and speedy introduction into production of the results of research and the latest achievements of modern science and technology. Romanian scientific research has the great responsibility of rapidly solving a number of decisive problems for our fatherland's socioeconomic development. According to provisions of the program for scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress in the 1986-90 period, the research activity will have to substantially increase the technical and qualitative level of products, improve the structure of products, better utilize economic resources, and increase the competitiveness of the Romanian products.

Until 1990 about 95 percent of the Romanian products must reach the technical and qualitative level of similar products on the world plane. At least 2.5 percent of our products should have technical and qualitative parameters that can place Romania in first place in the world. [cheers, chants] Only thus can Romanian science and technology assert themselves at the international level and play an important part in the overall progress of the fatherland. Scientific research plays a decisive role in improving the investments activity and promoting technologies with lower material and energy consumption. By introducing new technologies, we will have to raise the utilization level of raw and other materials, fuels, and energy by about 70 percent compared with 1980. Scientific research must produce new materials and new and better varieties of metals, plastics, glass, and various new material, electronic, and other products. Particular attention should be paid to electronics and microelectronics, to the construction of new machines and engines with a low consumption of fuel and power.

In agriculture, scientific research will be oriented toward utilizing the land stock, achieving new hybrid strains and new varieties of agricultural and horticultural crops, genetically improving various animal breeds in order to obtain high vegetable and animal productions.

The research program ensures the organic blending of practical research with fundamental research in mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, medicine, and other fields, thus increasing the contribution of science to fulfulling the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and ensuring technical solutions to the targets for the country's socioeconomic development after 1990.

The revolutionary spirit should permeate the entire scientific research in daringly tackling difficult problems. One should always strive to uncover new secrets of nature and the universe. It is also necessary to continuously raise the overall level of the entire education, thus ensuring well-trained cadres for all sectors, cadres with high professional, technical, and scientific knowledge. We should pay particular attention to training personnel in accordance with provisions of development programs in each sector.

We should pay particular attention to training personnel for the mining and oil sectors and improving the training in agriculture. In this respect we must proceed from requirements of the division of labor in our society and the balanced development of all economic branches; we must also take into account the fact that, in each sector, work is a duty and an honor. Work in electronics is equally as important as work in agriculture; work in the mines is as important as work in machine-building. Each activity sector has its role and importance in the harmonious development of the society; hence, we must ensure appropriate professional training for all cadres at the level of the requirements of modern technology.

Raising the professional and technical training of cadres, on the basis of the latest achievements of science, is the decisive element of socioeconomic development and of successfully building the comprehensively developed socialist society and proceeding to building communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in fulfilling the provisions of the next 5-year plan, an important role is played by developing international economic relations and production sharing with other states. Romania will resolutely work to implement the agreements concerning the improvement of CEMA activities and the development of economic exchanges and production sharing. We will actively participate in plan coordination, production specialization, and joint scientific-technical research so that CEMA can play an ever more important part in the socioeconomic development of each member-country, in the construction of socialism and communism, and in raising the well-being of our people. [applause] We will extend economic exchanges and production sharing with all socialist countries. At the same time Romania will work to further extend economic relations with developing countries, the developed capitalist countries, and all states, regardless of social system. [applause]

We will lay great emphasis on developing production sharing as an important element of international economic relations. We will pay particular attention to concluding long-term agreements that can give a sure perspective to our economic exchanges and production sharing. We will firmly promote the barter system, thus creating conditions for strongly expanding economic exchanges with various states.

We will have to take all measures to achieve an active trade and payments balance and we will firmly work to completely eliminate our foreign debt in the first years of the next 5-year plan and to consolidate the state's hard currency reserves. [applause]

Proceeding from the important role played by economic exchanges and production cooperation for our fatherland's socioeconomic development, we must take all steps to increase our international trade exchanges by 41-45 percent. Likewise, we will have to work to raise the quality and competitiveness of Romanian products on international markets to ensure Romania's increasingly active participation in the international division of labor as an important element of cooperation and peace in the world. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the strong development of industry, agriculture, and other economic sectors, as well as an increase in economic productivity and efficiency will lead to an important growth of the social product, which will reach 2.575-2.700 trillion lei; this means an average annual growth rate of 5-5.7 percent. The national income will reach 1.2 trillion lei, thus registering an average annual growth rate of about 8 percent. We will continue to ensure a just distribution of the national income for the consumption and development funds. Approximately 70 percent of the national income will be allocated to the consumption fund and 30 percent to the development fund. We believe that this ratio is in accordance with the current development stage of our country and ensures the necessary conditions both for raising the material and intellectual living standard of the people and for promoting socioeconomic development and creating the necessary material base required by our basic goal, namely, the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and the creation of material conditions for the transition to the communist society. [applause]

The accumulation, that is, the allocation of an important percentage of the national income to development, is an objective prerequisite -- a law of socialist construction -- for the overall progress of society and for the increase in the people's material and cultural well-being. One can say that only the allocation of some 28-30 percent of the national income to accumulation can guarantee reproduction on an enlarged scale and the free and independent future of a nation and people. [applause]

On the basis of the vast investments program to be achieved in the next 5-year plan, the fixed assets will amount to 3.5 trillion lei by 1990. We must pay particular attention to improving and ensuring the proper functioning of the new financial-economic mechanism. We must properly understand the role of economic laws and apply their requirements to concrete conditions of Romania's socioeconomic development in the new stage.

An important role devolves upon further consolidating and developing the state and cooperative socialist property, as a lasting basis for building socialism and communism. The entire development of the Romanian society shows that each social system had and continues to have its own kind of ownership over the means of production. Socialism is creating a new form of ownership of the means of production, the state and cooperative common ownership by the working people. The question of the form of ownership over the means of production is a decisive, basic objective law in relation to other objective economic laws. Socialism and communism can be built successfully only on the basis of the common social ownership by the working people of all means of production. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from common ownership, a very important role is played by the distribution of the social product and national income on the basis of socialist principles of social equity and justice, in relationship to everybody's work. Another important factor is the application of the law of values in socialism and other objective laws. The understanding and application of overall economic laws must aim at perfecting the socialist mode of production, the social forces and relations, and the forces and relations of production. Let us conscientiously endeavor to apply the economic laws, by eliminating voluntarism as well as its unchecked effects. The new financial-economic mechanism must uniformly blend the socialist ownership and mode of production with broad initiatives of and material stimulents for the masses. Therefore, the application of the new mechanism and for overall economic laws should not be done at random, but rather it should be directed in a conscious way. Here resides the leading role of the party and the socialist state.

We must firmly work to base the entire socioeconomic activity on the principles of self-management and self-administration, by doing everything possible to ensure that each unit continuously increases its economic efficiency and profitability. The socialist society can only develop on the basis of high efficiency and profitability in all fields. Particular attention should be paid to fulfilling the tasks of reducing production costs in the nationwide industry, tasks that are included in the next 5-year plan, by about 110 lei per each 1,000 lei of commodity production.

The more we reduce material and production costs and increase profitability and efficiency, the better we increase the national wealth and income, which is a sure basis for developing our socialist society and raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. [cheers, chants]

Another main target of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan is to increase labor productivity on the basis of better organizing production and work, as well as introducing automation, cibernetics, and robots into the production process. In accordance with the special program for labor productivity and the provisions of the directives, labor productivity will increase by more than 60 percent in 1990 compared to 1985. It is, however, necessary to pay particular attention to achieving modern and automated production lines, on the basis of the introduction of automation and robots primarily in sectors requiring greater manpower under more difficult working conditions.

We must never forget that only on the basis of raising labor productivity will we be able to ensure our socioeconomic development and guarantee that our products are competitive at the international level. Self-management and financial-economic self-management also require the firm application of the principle of the new system of remuneration, namely the overall contract system and the close relationship between each working people's income and the concrete results of their activity. We must always proceed from the principle that no one can live in socialism at the expense of somebody else's work. [applause]

Each citizen is duty-bound to carry out a useful activity in keeping with society's requirements and his training. Socialism and communism are an expression of the free work of all working people. We must always proceed from the requirement no work without bread, but also no bread without work. [cheers, chants]

One must take into account that the size of one's pay is in direct relationship with the evolution of the net income of each economic unit. At the same time we must stress that the continuous and balanced development of the economy presupposes the faster growth of labor productivity in relation to the pay increase. Therefore, the strict fulfillment of all plan tasks and the efficient administration of material-financial funds entrusted by society to each economic unit is an essential prerequisite for increasing incomes within the overall contract system.

The application of financial-economic self-administration requires measures to perfect the system of granting loans to economic units, based on their specific production, the aim of the loan, its length of time, and repayment guarantees. In this respect, we have reduced the interest rates on all categories of loans and improved the penalty administration. As penalties are the result of the inadequate activity of a given collective, in the future the respective collective will pay its penalties from the working people's participation fund with shares in profits. We believe that we can thus stimulate the enterprise collectives to exemplarily fulfill plan tasks, raise the incomes of the economic units, and thus increase the variable part of profits allocated to the working people.

On the basis of socioeconomic progress and the growth of economic productivity and efficiency, we will maintain and strengthen the purchasing power of the lei; hence, we will maintain the material and intellectual living standard attained thus far and will further increase it following the development of the material strength of our fatherland. Everything we create in Romania is devoted to the fatherland's overall development and to the continuous increase of the material and intellectual well-being of the people, the supreme goal of party policy, and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the provisions of the draft directives to increase the living standard and further raise the quality of life over the 1986-90 period, a document will be submitted to the congress for discussion proposing that the volume of consumer goods sold to the people will increase by about 10 percent in the next 5-year plan. We will ensure the stability of retail prices and service rates within planned limits. Services to the people will register a strong development; they will increase by 68-76 percent. We will further improve health care by laying particular emphasis on prophylaxis and defenses of the people's health, and on increasing the birth rate as an objective requirement for developing and preserving the youthful nature of our socialist nation. The measures taken in this respect envisage a birth rate of at least 18-20 per 1,000 people, which is an objective prerequisite for preventing the aging of the people, maintaining an appropriate age ratio, and ensuring the people's permanent youthful nature and our socialist nation's development. [applause]

In the next 5-year period, the active population will increase to 11.5 million persons, of which about 73 percent will work in industry and other nonagricultural sectors and about 27 percent will work in agriculture. We will create new jobs; the number of working personnel will increase by 2.5-3.5 percent.

We will proceed to implement the 44-hour working week. In the 1987-90 period we will build 750,000 apartments, which will improve the people's housing conditions. The provisions of the draft directives will ensure a high growth rate for our national economy, raise our fatherland to new peaks of progress, and attain the party program targets in general, following their implementation. We can state that in 1990 Romania will enter a new socioeconomic development stage and will take further steps forward along the road to building the comprehensively developed socialist society and progressing toward communism. All our people will take further steps forward along the road of civilization, progress, and material and intellectual well-being. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in the last decade of the 20th century, through the broad promotion of the latest achievements of modern science and technology, we will continue the revolutionary process of creating and developing the technical-material base of comprehensively developed socialist society for the transition to communist society. In the year 2000, Romania will become a comprehensively developed industrial-agrarian country, which will ensure living conditions, in accordance with scientific requirements, for the healthy physical and intellectual development of all citizens of our fatherland. On the basis of strong development of the forces of production, we will improve social relations and the relations of production; a number of differences between physical and intellectual work will disappear; working conditions in various activity sectors in society will be approximated; many of today's differences between classes and social categories will disappear; and the process of erasing class and social differences and ensuring the homogenization of Romanian socialist society will be accentuated, as well as the formation of the united working people of Socialist Romania.

Industrial production will in 1990 reach 2,800-3,200 billion leu. In the next 15 years, industrial commodity production will increase 2.1-2.4 times. One can state that, at the end of this century, Romanian industry will elevate itself to a new qualitative and technical level and Romanian products will be on a par with the best products in the world. We will generally introduce automation, cybernetics, and robots into production and other socioeconomic activities. Until the year 2000, we must achieve an increase in labor productivity which can place our country among the most advanced in this respect. We will strongly develop our energy and raw materials base in order to further promote the socioeconomic progress of the entire country. We will have to practically complete the geological prospecting activity in order to determine the national potential of our energy and mineral reserves. We must also conclude in-depth geological prospecting as well as the survey of our continental sea-shelf.

At the same time, we will have to develop new technologies to completely utilize the useful ingredients in the newly discovered deposits and in order to ensure the productive recycling of all reusable raw and other materials. Up to 1990, we will complete the construction of thermoelectrical stations based on coal and bituminous shales. Up to 1995, we will finish the most important hydropower constructions.

In the next 10 years, we will strongly develop our nuclear energy potential by commissioning about 12,000 megawatts of power in nuclear stations until 1993-94. One can state that, on this basis, by 1995 we will appropriately meet the energy requirements of our country. At the same time, we will intensify our efforts to find new energy resources. We will have to particularly concentrate our efforts on fast breeder nuclear reactors and the use of solar energy and other sources which can meet the country's long-term energy requirements.

Agricultural production will increase about twofold by the year 2000. We will have to complete the planning of land improvement operations and irrigation for all areas requiring it, which amount to 6.5-7 million hectares, with a view to increasing productive potential and efficiently using the entire land stock.

As I have already said, during the 1986-90 5-year plan we will complete the mechanization of all agricultural work and the chemicalization of agricultural operations to the level of the requirements of an intensive agriculture. We will also strive to obtain new highly productive strains of grain and other crop seeds as well as new animal breeds. On this basis, we will ensure in the future an annual production of at least 35 million metric tons of grain and strong increases in the production of industrial crops, vegetables, grapes and fruits.

In the livestock sector, the attainment of the animal stocks envisaged until 1990 is in full accordance with conditions prevailing in our country and fully meets the requirements of our national economy.

In this period, important tasks will devolve upon scientific-technological research. Research activity should lead to better utilizing the national wealth and developing the economy on the basis of the latest achievements of modern science and technology.

Scientific research should thoroughly explore the structure of matter and the physical, chemical, biochemical, and genetical engineering processes. On this basis, it should produce new and better materials and technologies, thus meeting the requirements of our society and increasing the contribution of Romanian science to the enrichment of the thesaurus of universal knowledge. Romanian scientific research must participate more actively, in cooperation with CEMA member-countries and other states, in studying oceans, outer space, and new energy sources.

We must be fully aware of the fact that our fatherland's socioeconomic development and the construction of communism can only be ensured on the basis of the latest achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge in general. Only to the extent that Romanian science forcefully engages in unravelling and mastering the secrets of nature and the universe will our fatherland be able to preserve a high development level, score new successes along the road of socioeconomic progress, and further strengthen its national independence and sovereignty, thus contributing to the development of international cooperation and the promotion of peace in the world. [applause]

In the next 5 years, an important role will be played by improving education and thoroughly preparing the young manpower and cadres to meet the new requirements of socioeconomic development and modern science and technology. We will include all youth in the 12-year schooling system and will improve and closely link education with research and production. We must continuously recycle and raise the level of professional and technical training of the working people. Let us ensure that all youth acquire a comprehensive education and can easily change activities, in accordance with requirements for our socioeconomic activity. The improvement of professional and technical training and the overall level of culture and scientific knowledge of all the people will represent a most important qualitative factor for fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism, for ensuring the active participation of all our fatherland's citizens in building the most just society in the world, for asserting the human personality, and for harmoniously blending personal interests with the overall requirements of society.

The strong socioeconomic development and the increase in the technical and qualitative level of the national economy will create prerequisites for Romania's more active participation in the international division of labor, world economic exchanges, and cooperation in production, science, and technology.

Socioeconomic development, increases in economic efficiency and profitability, reduction of the share of material expenditures in the social product, and increases in labor productivity will foster national income growth of 2.3-2.7 times from 1985 to the year 2,000. By the end of this century, we will attain an annual national per capita income of 72-82,000 lei.

In accordance with the requirements of the objective laws of socioeconomic development, our party and state will consistently aim at harmoniously blending consumption needs with the interests of social development by ensuring an optimal ratio between the consumption fund and the socioeconomic development fund. One can state with good reason that, in this period, we will achieve a high qualitative level of all the people's work and life. We will meet consumption needs in accordance with scientific norms in order to develop and defend the people's health and fully assert the human personality from a physical and intellectual viewpoint.

On the basis of the important volume of housing construction, in the period up to the year 2000 we will ensure 14 square meters of living space for each person which, together with auxiliary facilities, amounts to 18-20 square meters per person. Each citizen of Socialist Romania will practically have a room with appropriate auxiliary facilities.

In this period, we will pay particular attention to the territorial planning and organization of all the country's localities and will continue the industrial development of all localities. Likewise, we will accordingly develop education, cultural activities, and health care in all localities. On this basis, we will increasingly approximate the living and working conditions in villages and towns, an important element of the revolutionary process of abolishing class differences and homogenizing our socialist society.

Up to the year 2000, Romania will be a comprehensively developed socialist society both from the viewpoint of industry, agriculture, education, science, and culture and from the viewpoint of the overall living and civilization level of the people. One can state that Romania will complete an entire revolutionary development stage and will create conditions for transition to an increasingly broader manifestation in our society of the communist principles of income distribution, work, and life. [cheers, chants]

The achievement of the great goals of socioeconomic development that will be adopted by the 13th party congress will open up a bright road for our people -- the road to a new era, the communist era. [applause] The 5-year plan and the development guidelines until the year 2000 outline an excellent program of broad prospects aimed at the revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society and at building a higher material and cultural civilization in socialist Romania. The Romanian people and the young generations in our homeland are facing the great prospect of a tremendous creative activity aimed at changing our nation, society, and man and of achieving the most noble aspirations for prosperity, well-being, free and democratic development, and of a dignified and sovereign assertiveness of our socialist nation.

The results of this great revolutionary era will benefit all citizens of Socialist Romania today, as well as their successors -- all those who will be born, will live, and will work in the Romanian communist society. [cheers, chants]

Undoubtedly, the implementation of this inspiring program continues to require -- on behalf of all our people -- sustained efforts, intensive and many-sided activity, revolutionary enthusiasm, and a sense of self-denial and devotion. On the road along which we must travel we must overcome certain difficulties, solve new and complex problems, and face and overcome a number of inherent difficulties in performing this great work. We will climb and travel untrodden and unknown roads. Therefore, we must always be armed with a bold spirit to conquer and promote everything that is new and advanced in social thinking and practice and to acquire and apply in practice the most modern achievements of human genius -- the treasury of universal knowledge.

Proceeding along the new road, we must be aware that nothing can be achieved without work, without effort, without creative energy and intelligence, and without revolutionary spirit, devotion, and self-denial. Let us, thus, unite all our people's potential, and let us concentrate all means at our disposal to carry on the revolutionary process of our society's development and to elevate to a higher level the historic work our heroic people are carrying out in Romania under the leadership of the glorious communist party. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, during the times elapse since the 12th party congress, the party Central Committee has worked out a number of measures for improving the activity carried out by the state and by its leadership bodies in the socioeconomic activity. At the same time we will pay special attention to perfecting and developing the system of the workers democracy bodies. We have a broad democratic system, unique in its nature. The working people's councils; the general meetings of the leadership bodies of the owners, producers, and end-users in enterprises and institutions; the county councils; the national councils; and the working people's councils in industry and agriculture, education, science, and culture ensure the organized participation of the masses in leading the overall economic-financial activity, and of our overall socialist society.

Based on the experience gained so far and taking account of the development stage of Romanian socialist society, it is necessary for us to take very determined action to elevate the overall planning activity and the leadership of the economic and social work onto a new level. The implementation of the goals set for the coming 5-year plan and for the future development of Romania up to the year 2000, requires, as an objective need, an increase in the role played by the state to a greater extent in planning, organizing, and uniformly leading the overall socioeconomic activity on the basis of the uniform national plan.

One can state, without fear of making a mistake, that by no means can one consider reducing the state's role in leading society in a uniform manner. On the contrary, the vigorous development of the forces of production, the unprecedented expansion of socio-economic activity requires us, as an objective need, to perfect and increase the state's role, so as to ensure the uniform and steady development of our society. Eliminating bureaucracy, expanding the tasks of local bodies, centrals, and enterprises are important requirements in perfecting the leadership and planning activity that must bring about an increase and not a decrease in the state's role. It is also necessary to harmoniously blend the activity carried out by the state bodies with the activity of the new democratic bodies. Leadership based on the uniform national plan needs to expand the role and tasks of ministries, centrals, and the working people's councils in all socioeconomic units. This must be achieved on the principles of democratic centralism and must harmoniously blend the broad initiatives of the masses, of the working people's councils with the principle of uniform leadership of all sectors.

It is necessary to firmly apply the principle of workers self-management and self-administration. As producers, owners of a part of the national wealth, the property of all our people, and as the end-user of this wealth, each collective of working people bears joint and full responsibility for managing and developing the units in which it works.

The rights of the general meetings and of the working people's councils to adopt decisions on all problems regarding the plan and the socioeconomic activity must blend with the implementation of the national plan provisions on the country's uniform development. We must always bear in mind that we should by no means lessen the uniform leadership of the socioeconomic acitvity on the basis of the uniform plan that must combine the interests of each unit, of each working people's collective with the general interests of our socialist society and of all our people. Were we to renounce the principle of leading the activity on the basis of the uniform socioeconomic development plan, there would inevitably be disorganization in the activity and a number of contradictions would emerge that would lead to serious repercussions in building the socialist society, developing our homeland, and improving the material and cultural living standard of our people.

We cannot let each enterprise produce or contract according to its wishes. At one point it can happen that, proceeding from narrow interests, a group, the working collective of an economic unit may propose to renounce certain activities, or to orient the production process in a direction at variance with the general interests of our national economy. It is well known that within the framework of the social division of labor, each unit is playing a certain role within the overall material production and has a certain capacity or specific nature that is in keeping with the well-defined requirements of national economic development.

Any change in the structure of the production process can be achieved only within the framework of a general reorganization of the economy or of one sector in keeping with new requirements and tasks. Thus, each productive unit must take into consideration general requirements and must take account of the provisions set forth in the uniform socioeconomic development plan. This is in keeping with the interests of socialist construction of all our nation. [cheers, chants]

Each unit's initiative must be reflected in the commendable fulfillment of the plan tasks, in improving the technological and qualitative level of products, and in constantly perfecting the economic activity. I want to stress this because discussions are taking place at an international level on these problems. All sorts of theories are being put forth, some of which concern the renunciation of the management of the economy on the basis of the uniform socioeconomic development plan. One can state that, in the future, too, the more the socioeconomic development develops and diversifies, the more it is necessary to ensure a leadership based on a uniform concept and a democratic centralism in the overall activity. [applause]

Perfecting the activity of the state of revolutionary workers democracy, the development of a system of democratic bodies of working people in various areas will constantly increase the active participation by the people's masses in leading the state and the overall socioeconomic life, and will democratize our society to an increasingly greater extent. The active participation by the broad people's masses in leading the state and the development of the revolutionary workers democracy does not mean the renunciation of or the decrease in uniform leadership of the state activity. Life and social development stress the lack of scientific substantiation and the profoundly revolutionary nature of the theory according to which one should limit or renounce the role and the functions of the state in leading the socioeconomic activity.

On the contrary, one has to stress that the complex future development of the society and the conscious application of the laws on social development require the constant improvement of the management activity in all areas. Certainly, in keeping with the development stage in the social and economic areas, and in keeping with deepening and perfecting the process of the state's democratization and of the broader and broader participation by the masses in society's leadership, the state's repressive function will decrease more and more. However, the objective tendency, determined by society's development, is that of strengthening and perfecting the role and the functions of the state as the organizer and leader of the overall socioeconomic activity.

The function of consciously organizing and leading the activity in the socialist society will never disappear; the society will always have to have its own central bodies that will ensure the management of socioeconomic activity on the basis of applying social laws and by avoiding disproportion, resolving contradictions, and ensuring the steady development of all areas and a constant improvement in the material and cultural living standard of the people. [applause, cheers]

As I have mentioned, it is necessary to act with great determination to increase the role and responsibility of the collective leadership in each ministry, their tasks and central role, as plan holders, in order to ensure the uniform leadership of the given sectors of activity, along with increasing the tasks of the working people's councils and the general meetings responsible for the proper management of the part of the national wealth entrusted to the given collectives. It is necessary to make maximal use of the material and financial means and the work forces to increase production and achieve the highest possible efficiency.

The drafting of the plan by units and its adoption by the working people's councils and the general meetings must be based on the provisions of the uniform development plan and must appropriately ensure the fulfillment of the duties devolving upon each working collective under the general plan provisions.

The overall activity of the state bodies, of the workers democracy must vigorously reflect initiative, a spirit of responsibility, and a sense of discipline and order, necessary conditions for the proper operation of the state of revolutionary workers democracy. An important role in fulfilling the great tasks devolving upon us is played by the bodies of our new revolutionary democracy which unite the elan and energy of the large people's masses and ensure the discussion of problems of socialist construction and the effective participation by the working people in the management of all areas and in implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state. In fulfilling the important tasks that devolve upon our state of socialist democracy, something that reflects the will and interests of all our nation and ensures the building of socialism with the people and for the people, our state will more and more vigorously assert its potential, supremacy, and superiority compared with bourgeois democracy and compared with any kind of system.

Let us act with great determination to perfect and develop the system of the revolutionary workers democracy, this being an objective requirement of building socialism and communism successfully. The superiority of our society is clearly reflected in the assertion of the principle of the new revolutionary humanism and in guaranteeing the basic rights of man. [cheers, chants]

The overthrow of the bourgeois-landowner system and the elimination of social and national exploitation and oppression in our country constitutes the greatest revolutionary achievement of the Romanian people, thus ensuring the possibility for them to be free and masters of their destiny, and to enjoy the largest democratic rights and freedoms. Contrary to capitalism, based on inequality and class domination, our society contributes to justice and social equity, to man and his material and cultural requirements, and to the multifaceted assertiveness of the human personality. [applause]

While in capitalism rights are proclaimed formally, our socialist society ensures man's essential rights: the right to work, to education, to health care, equal pay for equal work, and full equality among citizens, irrespective of sex and nationality. Certainly, this also implies great civic responsibility and duties of honor toward society and the general interests of our people. To benefit from the rights guaranteed by the socialist system and to act with responsibility to strengthen it are two aspects of socialist democracy which condition each other, thus ensuring the progress of our homeland and the fulfillment of all aspirations of the working people for well-being and happiness. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, taking account of the international conditions, we will continue to pay great attention to developing the Armed Forces, to improving the combat preparedness and political training of our military, and to equipping the Army with the necessary combat equipment, thus ensuring all necessary conditions for the Army to fulfill its role, under any circumstances, of defending revolutionary achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

At the same time, in keeping with the obligations deriving from our membership in the Warsaw Pact, we will constantly strengthen cooperation with the armies of the other member-countries and we will participate in rejecting any kind of imperialist aggression. Our Army will also develop relations with the armies of the other socialist countries and with other friendly armies.

In conformity with the new changes that are taking place in our society, we will work to perfect the activity carried out by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior, the activity of the Prosecutor's Office, and of the justice bodies, so that they will be able to appropriately fulfill their mission to defend our revolutionary achievement, public order and quiet, and socialist legality.

As I have repeatedly mentioned, we will watch over the resolute observance of laws and we will take measures against anyone who violates order or the laws and norms of social coexistence. Action has to be taken so that no one can escape responsibility if he has harmed the interests of the people and the interests of our socialist homeland. At the same time, let us constantly see that socialist laws are respected and that any kind of abuses will be eliminated, so that no one will be unjustly punished.

Strengthening order and respecting socialist laws condition each other and constitute a lawful requirement for developing the revolutionary workers democracy. The role and the participation by all people's masses in the overall activity of defending socialism, independence, and the sovereignty of our country must increase, as must cooperation, under the people's control, between the state bodies -- as bodies of all our people with special tasks within the framework of the division of labor in society -- and the working people. It is necessary to increase the role of the people's council and the county, town, and communal council as well as the role of the local democratic bodies of the state power in leading the overall and social activity.

The people's councils must act with great responsibility to ensure the proper management and development of each locality, so as to provide proper management and development of each locality, so as to provide proper living, work, educational, and cultural conditions and better health for our citizens in conformity with the plan provisions and the party policy aimed at improving the material and cultural standard of living of the working people.

In all their activity regarding the proper management and economic and social development of each locality, the people's councils must rely on broad participation by all citizens by constantly seeing that the plan is unabatedly fulfilled and that the law and norms of social coexistence are respected. This is an objective requirement in order to ensure fully equality of rights for all the citizens in our homeland, irrespective of nationality. Let us do all we can so that the activity carried out by the state bodies and the new democratic bodies will constantly enlarge revolutionary workers democracy, strengthen the state of revolutionary workers democracy, and increasingly develop participation by the masses in the management of the overall society and in strengthening the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the successes achieved in the socioeconomic development and the entire activity of building a comprehensively developed socialist society in the time that has elapsed since the 12th RCP Congress clearly demonstrate the correctness of the general policy promoted by our party and its increased leading role in all areas. At the 13th congress, the party numbers 3,400,000 members, that is 580,000 more members than at the previous congress. Of the total number of party members more than 1,920,000, almost 56 percent, are workers; more than 540,000, some 16 percent, are peasants; 710,000, almost 21 percent, are intellectuals, and the rest belong to other categories. We should note that between the two congresses, of the total new party members almost 80 percent are workers; some 75 percent of the new party members come from the ranks of the Union of Communist Youth, while about 46 percent are women. Thus the proportion of women in the party amounts to more than 30 percent.

The nationality composition of the party is in keeping with the country's general structure: More than 90 percent of the total of party members are Romanians, some 7 percent are Romanians of Hungarian ancestry, 0.75 percent are Romanians of German descent and the rest are Romanians of other nationalities.

The party structure according to age is also good. Of the total party members, more than 783,000, 12 percent, are under 30 years of age; more than 1,750,000, 50 percent, are under 50 years of age; and the rest are over 50 years old. One can state that we have a powerful party from the point of view of numbers, social and nationality composition, and age structure.

The further increase in the party's ranks demonstrates the trust in the RCP -- the leading political forces of the whole of society -- by the masses and all our people. From an organizational point of view, the party incorporates 72,517 basic organizations. In actual fact, we can state that there is no socioeconomic unit, there is no area in which there are no powerful basic organizations carrying out their work. We have 7,897 party committees in enterprises and institutions; we have 2,705 communal committees; 243 town and municipal committees; and 41 county organizations, including Bucharest municipality.

The bureaus of the basic organizations incorporate more than 365 [as heard] party members; and some 142,000 party members are in the enterprise, institution, and agricultural committees. At the same time, communal, town, and municipal committees incorporate more than 90,000 party members, while the county committees incorporate almost 500,000 party members. Apart from them, a great number of some 550,000 party members are participating in the activity carried out by the party organizations, thus making an important contribution to fulfilling the role these organizations play in organizing and leading the overall socioeconomic development activity in our homeland.

It is necessary for us to continue to ensure the admittance to the party ranks of the best of the working people by watching over the preservation of the social and nationality composition, over the age structure and the youthful nature of the party. We have to pay greater attention to admitting women to the party. At the same time, we must insist on the quality of those admitted to the party ranks and on the political, ideological level, on the combat spirit, and on the conduct in work and life.

We have to act with determination to appropriately carry out the activity by all party organizations and bodies, so that they will constantly be in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the party policy, to fulfill the development plans, and so that they will carry out sustained work to unite all working people, irrespective of nationality. Each party organization, each party member must fulfill their role as a leading political force in the units in which they are carrying out their activity.

As I have mentioned more than once, the party's leading role is not a slogan or an abstract requirement. This role is taking concrete shape in the everyday work carried out by each party organization, by each party body, and by each Communist. The Communists have not and cannot have more noble goals than to do all they can to resolutely implement the party program and domestic and foreign policy, and to serve, under any circumstances, the interests of the people, the homeland, socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary for us to strengthen the spirit of responsibility, militancy, order, and discipline in the activity carried out by each party organization and each party member. The party bodies and organizations must themselves be constantly guided by the revolutionary concepts; they must always act in a revolutionary spirit in order to eliminate everything that is outdated and no longer in keeping with the current stage of development of our society and to promote what is new. This is an objective condition for more vigorously asserting the party's role as the leading political force. Special attention must be given by each party body to strengthening the links with the masses of working people and to uniting their efforts in implementing party policy. The party will be powerful and will fulfill its role only together with the masses and with all our people. At the same time, necessary attention must be given to perfecting the activity of organizing the work process of fulfilling the party-state decisions, applying the country's laws, and strengthening the constant and regular control of how the decisions by the higher bodies and the unit's own decisions are being implemented.

It is necessary for us to constantly perfect the work style and methods of the party bodies and organizations. We must vigorously develop party democracy, thus ensuring the discussion of all problems connected with domestic and foreign policy by the entire party and participation by all party bodies and organizations and by all communists in adopting the general policy and in implementing decisions. Developing internal party democracy is a factor of decisive importance for strengthening the revolutionary workers democracy. At the same time, we must firmly apply the principles of democratic centralism by combining the initiatives of the Communists and of the party bodies and organizations with the principle of uniform leadership and resolute implementation of the decisions made by the higher bodies and the decisions of the Central Committee and party congress.

Perfecting the activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations requires a critical and self-critical analysis and a firm position toward failings and shortcomings. It also requires sustained activity to eliminate negative things and improve the activity in all areas. We must always bear in mind that a critical and self-critical attitude, a firm struggle against any violations of the party statute and decisions, and a firm struggle against failings is a guarantee for the party in appropriately fulfilling its leading role in our socialist society. Along with expanding the party's internal democracy and with the manifestation of the right of all Communists to have their say in drafting and implementing party policy, we must continue to ensure a strengthening unity of action by all party bodies and organizations and by all the party as an essential requirement for successfully leading the work of building socialism and communism in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

The party bodies: This apparatus incorporates more than 10,000 activists and responsible cadres who play an important role in ensuring the proper progress of activities carried out by the party organizations.

At the same time, almost 7,000 cadres and activists entrusted with responsible jobs are working in these bodies. The mass organizations and the socialist democracy organizations incorporate more than 4,300 activists and cadres with responsible jobs. In this field, too, the Central Committee has carried out intensive activity since the preceding congress. Thousands of activists and professionally, technologically, and politically well-trained cadres have been promoted in all areas. One can state that everywhere we have thoroughly trained cadres from all points of view.

It is necessary for us to continue to work firmly to implement a just policy of promoting party-state cadres and cadres of the mass organizations and the socialist democracy organizations, thus constantly ensuring that cadres are appropriately trained and able to fulfill the missions entrusted to them under most favorable conditions. In promoting new cadres, it is necessary to pay particular attention to their professional, technological, scientific, and cultural level of training. At the same time, we must bear in mind the individual aptitudes of each activist and the manner in which he acts in practice to implement party policy in all areas.

Let us firmly apply the legal provisions and the decisions regarding promotion of leadership cadres in the state and economic apparatus on the basis of contests and on the basis of the principle of a periodic rotation of cadres. Let us carry out better organized activities so as to constantly improve the professional, scientific, and cultural knowledge of our cadres in all areas. Let us ask each activist to work in a revolutionary spirit, to manifest militancy, responsibility for work, and intransigence; each activist should always place the interests of the party, of the people, of the cause of socialism, and of constantly strengthening our homeland and its independence and sovereignty above everything else. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in the time that has elapsed since the 12th party congress, the party Central Committee and the party bodies and organizations have carried out extensive political and ideological activity aimed at constantly improving the awareness and communist education of all party members. The party and mass education system includes more than 3.1 million party members and other working people. The party academy and the county party schools are training annually more than 12,000 of party activists. At the same time, regular short-term instruction and consultations are taking place with the party aktiv. One can say that the political-ideological work aimed at constantly improving the level of training of the party aktiv and cadres has played and is playing an important role in the overall activity of increasing the party's leading role in our society.

At the time, under the party's leadership, the state, the mass bodies, and other bodies are carrying out the extensive political-educational activity of fashioning the new man -- the conscious builder of socialism and communism. An important role in this respect is played by the "Song to Romania" national festival. The appropriate fulfillment of the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th party congress and the more and more vigorous assertion of the party's role as the leading political force of all our nation make it necessary to elevate ideological activity to a higher level carried out by all party bodies and organizations. Therefore, it is necessary to increase concern for the political-ideological training of the party cadres and aktiv, and of all Communists. The party schools must be perfected to produce professional revolutionary cadres with an elevated level of theoretical knowledge and with a dynamic political-organizational training. Special stress must be placed on acquiring a revolutionary work spirit and methods, on thoroughly understanding the organizational problems of party activity, and on control over implementing decisions.

At the same time, we must work to improve the level and efficiency of the mass political-ideological education so as to arm the Communists and the working people with the basic principles of our party and the objectives and tasks devolving upon each one in the given area. We must ensure the development of revolutionary awareness, acquisition of the political-moral traits of the new man, and of direct participation by party members and the working people in implementing the party program. The changes taking place in our society and in the international arena require us to carry out more and more intensive educational and ideological activity aimed at studying and understanding socieconomic phenomena and the action of dialectical laws in the development process of human society in order to have a scientific answer to the problems raised by life and by human evolution.

We must constantly base all our activity on the revolutionary dialectical-materialist concept and on scientific socialism -- the science of the revolutionary transformation of the world. Within the framework of our ideological activity, we must thoroughly study the changes that have occurred in Romanian society in the wake of developing the forces of production, the new social structure, and the new social relations and relations of production. It is also necessary to examine how socialist production is asserting itself, examine how state and cooperative property is developing, and examine the interdependence and prospects of that property as an objective condition for successfully building a comprehensively developed socialist society and contributing to Romania's advance toward communism.

Ideological activity must study the new problems that emerge in the system of income distribution and in the work process, in implementing the principle of socialist ethics and equity, and in achieving an optimal ratio between high and low incomes. Our society ensures an equitable wage system for all working people in keeping with the activity carried out and, at the same time, it ensures a constant increase in material incentives by taking account of the division of labor and of the contribution made by each category or working man to the country's socioeconomic development.

Special attention must be paid in the coming period to prepare to gradually proceed to apply the communist principles of work, life, and wage distribution. Proceeding from practice, from experience, and from life, ideological activity and research work in the social sciences must brighten up the road of Romania's firm advance toward the highest peaks of communism. [cheers, chants]

The overall ideological activity and party education must ensure that the Marxist-Leninist philosophy and the basic works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and other present-day theoretical works are studied. In this respect, it is necessary for the party Central Committee Secretariat to ensure the pri nting of the necessary works. Ideological activity must develop the revolutionary, communist spirit and a sense of responsibility for the cause of communism in our country, as well as a spirit of international solidarity. Thus, our party shall make an active contribution to developing the revolutionary concept and to the theory and practice of socialism and communism in the world. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, as I have mentioned, it is necessary to carry out the intensive political-educational activity of fashioning a new man. We must intensify the many-sided activity of elevating the socialist revolutionary awareness of all working people and of firmly combating various obscurantist and obsolete manifestations and mentalities about work and life.

Let us never forget that various foreign concepts and mentalities of the former bourgeois-landowner system still exist and that not all citizens have definitively broken off with former mentalities and practices, and that, unfortunately, they still influence even some young people. At the same time one should not forget that all kinds of foreign influence on our revolutionary concept about the world and life continue to come from outside, and nationalist and chauvinist ideas still manifest themsleves in various forms.

That is why it is necessary to intensify the activity of educating and firmly combating old concepts and influences that come from outside. The political-educational activity must consistently stress the great achievements registered by our people in building socialism. It must stress the superiority of the mode of socialist life and of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and of equality of rights among all citizens in our homeland. We must take firm measures against various mystical and obscurantist manifestations that are an obstacle in understanding the real relationship between man and nature, the laws that govern the universe, and the objective requirements of social development; they also are an obstacle in man's struggle to consciously fashion his own destiny.

At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely combat any manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, anti-Semitism, and other forms of humiliation of man, which are foreign to the revolutionary socialist concept. These manifestations belong to the past, to the capitalist and imperialist period, and to a society with antagonistic classes that has always acted to disunite and set people of various nationalities at loggerheads. Such manifestations must be eliminated for good from our society. Let us do all we can to strengthen friendship and fraternity among all citizens in our homeland, irrespective of nationality. Combating nationalism and chauvinism is part and parcel of the work of fashioning a new man with an advanced awareness, a conscious builder of socialism and communism. [applause]

We have resolved the nationality problem in our country for good on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist concept and the principles of scientific-socialism by ensuring full equality of rights among all citizens of our homeland, irrespective of nationality and the language they speak. We are all the sons of the same homeland. We are all citizens of the SR of Romania. [cheers, chants]

Any toleration or encouragement of nationalist trends and manifestations is tantamount to playing into the hand of reactionary imperialists. It endangers the relations of friendship between peoples and only serves the interests of the enemies of freedom, democracy, peace, and socialism. [applause] Therefore, we should stand up to and resolutely reject all attempts made by certain reactionary imperialist circles to slander our people's great achievements, as well as the correct nationality policy of our revolutionary workers party and state.

In the entire political and educational activity of fashioning the new man, we should give priority to developing socialist revolutionary patriotism, love for the fatherland, responsibility and attachment to the people and their revolutionary achievements, and the determination to struggle and work to build socialism and communism, to continuously increase the people's material and intellectual well-being, and to defend the revolutionary achievements, independence, and sovereignty of Romania. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, in our political-educational activity we must strongly develop the spirit of international solidarity and friendship with socialist countries, with the peoples in developing countries, with progressive forces everywhere, and with all peoples advocating peace, cooperation, and equal relations between all nations. [applause]

We must always dialectically blend the teaching and development of socialist patriotism with the spirit of international solidarity and friendship in the struggle for socio-economic progress, peace, and cooperation in the world. In the cultural-educational activity, we must elevate the "Song to Romania" national festival to a higher level. Cultural-artistic groups, in which hundreds of thousands of people take part, should perform cultural, artistic, and educational programs and should play a more important role in fashioning the awareness of the broad people's masses and ensuring their contribution to the flourishing of the national culture.

The houses of culture, clubs, and cultural associations must become true centers of the cultural-artistic creation and of the broad manifestation of the creative spirit of our spirit of our people, who have always been the creator and promoter of the most advanced artistic and cultural traditions and of the Romanian language. [applause]

Now, the broad masses and our people should give new scope to these traditions and should enrich and add [words indistinct] new elements derived from the country's contemporary realities, in which the working man, builder of socialism, is the main figure. The entire cultural, artistic, and educational activity must serve the people; artistic performances should reflect the people's heroic work, their thirst for knowledge, and their characteristic moral virtues.

We must ensure the active participation of the broad masses in the country's entire cultural-artistic life, as an integral part of the comprehensive activity to build socialism and communism in Romania. The press and the radio and television should depict in detail the activity of the party, state, and all the people and should play an active role in pooling the people's forces to implement the domestic and foreign policy. The press, radio, and television should present specific cultural-artistic programs with rich content, a profound educational message.

The cinema and the theatre should produce movies and perform plays inspired by our people's life and work. They should depict our past, namely the revolutionary struggle of the party and people, but they should also depict the great epic of the present times, as well as Romania's bright future, through forms specific to the cinema, theatre, and art in general.

Literature and art, which have strongly developed in the years of socialism, have created works of great value in the past 5-year plan, and have played an important role in the entire educational-cultural activity, must promote more daringly the revolutionary spirit in the new works. We must create literary productions in all genres, which relate in detail the great achievements of the Romanian people and the epic of socialist construction, which, in a short historical period, has elevated our fatherland to high peaks of progress and civilization. The heroism of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, as well as the whole of the tempestuous work for the country's revolutionary change, offer wonderful opportunities to our literature and art, as well as to other creative forms, providing them with subjects for timeless works that can elevate the Romanian culture and art to a higher level of development, contribute to molding the socialist awareness of our people, inspire the work and life of the young generation, and depict the bright prospects and future of our fatherland. [applause]

As I stressed at my 1965 meeting with the representatives of literature and art, the source of inspiration for all works and the characters of novels and all artistic creation should be the working people. Literature and art should draw their inspiration from the living spring of our people's work and life, not from pitchers, even though gilded, which can distort reality. [applause]

Drinking water from clear, life-giving springs, not from pitchers, is and will always be the only true source of inspiration for all creative artists in our fatherland, who want to write for and live together with the people. [cheers, chants]

Only by living and writing together with and for the people and by actively participating in shaping our fatherland's present and future can our literary and artistic people create works of great value and fulfill their mission to fashion revolutionary awareness and promote the true revolutionary humanism of our socialist society, in which everything that is achieved is devoted to the fatherland's flourishing and to man's happiness and well-being. [cheers, chants]

The entire ideological, political-ideological, and cultural mass activity and the literary-artistic creation must always be guided by the political leadership of the party. Party bodies and organizations and the Communists in these fields must do everything to fulfill their high mission to promote the party's domestic and foreign policy and to guide and lead the noble work of educating and molding the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism in Romania. [applause]

We would base our entire political-educational activity on the party ideological program adopted by the June 1982 Central Committee plenum and endorsed by the party national conference. In view of the great theoretical and practical guidelines of this program, I believe that it should be endorsed and approved by the party congress and become an integral part of the program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, in view of the changes occurring in our society as a result of the development of the production forces in the new stage of the fatherland's development, as well as the changes in international life, it is necessary to intensify the ideological research into problems connected with continuously improving our society and grasping mankind's development prospects. We must work to better understand the overall laws of development so as to consciously apply them to concrete conditions prevailing in our society. We must always bear in mind that general laws are always applied to concrete conditions and take different forms specific to each country, just as the sum of individual social experiences are reflected in the objective general laws of the evolution of human society.

It is therefore necessary to continuously develop and improve our revolutionary outlook of the world and life and our ideological activity. Our achievements and experience thus far are the foundation of a new understanding and development of the theory and concept of the world and life.

There are no limits to unraveling the secrets of nature and society. The revolutionary process of understanding nature has not yet concluded in any field. There are no realities, phenomena, and laws of world evolution that cannot be understood; it is just that some of them have not yet been grasped. Therefore, one should always work to unravel and master new secrets of nature and the universe, thoroughly investigate the general laws of the evolution of human society and man's progress, and place them at the basis of the entire construction of socialism and communism in Romania.

As a rule, revolution and the process of society's revolutionary change do not conclude with the takeover of political power. The takeover of political power is a very important factor, but it is just a stage in the struggle to attain the ideals of social justice and equity and ensure the victory of socialism and communism. The revolutionary process will continue in the communist society as well; practically speaking, it will never come to an end. [cheers, chants]

This is why I repeat what I have said in Bucharest, which is, namely, that I cannot understand those people who ask themselves what revolutionary prospects they have when the revolution took place 40 years ago? Dear comrades, you and your successors will still have many revolutionary transformations over time, and he who wants to be a revolutionary will always be in the front ranks of transforming society, always promoting what is new. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and Romania, our esteem and pride"]

It is necessary to constantly preserve the vivid, renovating, and revolutionary spirit of the party and of theoretical and ideological activity, and we must constantly work to improve and raise the leading role of the party in keeping with the new stages, with the requirements of socioeconomic development and the development of science and culture. Let us do all we can so that our party will always be a revolutionary party, that it will dynamize the overall development, and that it will preserve our people's revolutionary and patriotic spirit of struggle. And I would like to say to the comrades I have referred to: What would our predecessors, who waged hard struggles for independence and sacrificed their lives, have said if they had not had any trust in the people, in their free and independent future? [cheers, chants]

Only such a party with revolutionary cadres and with a revolutionary spirit of work and concept of the world will always be able to fulfill its historic mission to lead our people on the road to high peaks of socialist civilization and to making mankind's golden dream of a communist society come true. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, throughout the overall socioeconomic activity of society a great role is played by the mass and civic organizations which incorporate all categories of working people and ensure their organized participation in implementing the general policy promoted by our party, and which represent a factor of particular importance in our revolutionary workers democracy. It is necessary for trade unions to improve their work constantly. They must play a more active role in our system of socialist democracy to fulfill the socioeconomic plans by giving priority to the activity carried out by the working people as owners, producers, and end-users of all material and cultural assets.

Trade unions must play an active role in perfecting the professional training of the working people, in increasing productivity, and in improving the technological and qualitative level of overall activity. At the same time, trade unions must constantly pay due attention to resolutely implementing the party policy of constantly improving the living standard, improving work conditions, and organizing recreational time and leave by constantly seeing to it that laws and decisions of our socialist state are respected.

They must participate in an extensive political-educational activity aimed at raising the revolutionary awareness of all our working people. An important role devolves on women's committees in relation to the participation of women in both the general activity of building socialism and in implementing the party policy of ensuring fully equal rights between men and women and of promoting women in all sectors of social life. Women, who represent more than half of our country's population, are making a contribution of the greatest importance to the overall socioeconomic activity of our country, to the constant flourishing of our socialist nation, and to raising and educating the young generation. Therefore, they must enjoy the greatest of attention on the part of our party and state.

Undoubtedly, the women in our homeland will know how to fulfill their duty with honor together with all our working people in the heroic struggle for implementing the great decisions of the 13th party congress. [applause]

Important tasks are devolving upon the Union of Communist Youth, on the revolutionary organizations of young people and on the students, pioneers, and fatherland's falcons organizations which have the great mission of fashioning and educating the young generation and children in the spirit of the revolutionary concept of the world and life. The party must ensure a constant leadership and guidance of the activity carried out by the youth organization and by the other organizations and must view the education and fashioning of young people -- for work and life in the spirit of a revolutionary concept -- as one of its greatest missions.

We have wonderful young people who are carrying out a many-sided activity, being present in all sectors and on all work sites, thus making, together with all working people, an active contribution to our homeland's development. Improving the exacting and militant revolutionary spirit of the youth organizations, of young Communists, and of all our youth and the constant concern about arming the young generation with the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge is a duty of honor, a guarantee for training new party members in a revolutionary spirit, and guarantee for our socialist homeland's bright future. [cheers, chants]

From the high rostrum of this congress, I want to address a fervent call to our country's youth, children, the Union of Communist Youth, and to the other revolutionary organizations to spare no efforts to acquire the treasury of science and culture, to develop in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the people and of our party, to untiringly work to become heroic builders of socialism and communism and enthusiastic fighters for our people's well-being and happiness and for the greatness of Socialist Romania. [applause]

Dear young friends, do all you can so that you will be up to the mark, so that you can enjoy the trust of our Communist Party and the wonderful conditions that have been created for you. Learn, work; work and learn. Acquire the most modern achievements of science and knowledge and the dialectical-materialist concept. Be courageous, value your ancestors and parents, work continuously in the spirit of the revolutionary romanticism, and by always ready to your duty and to unabatedly carry on the torch of progress on Romanian soil and our socialist people's message of peace and cooperation with other nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

All mass and civic organizations are playing a great role in our revolutionary workers democracy, and they must carry out sustained activity to organize and educate the working people which they represent. An important role is played in our society by the new political organization -- the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front -- which ensures organized participation by the millions upon millions of working people who are not party members, in the overall socioeconomic activity under party control and in the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state.

In the future, too, we must improve the activity carried out by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, which is a broad political and democratic body that ensures the organized participation of all mass and civic organizations and of all working people, and all our people, under party leadership, in implementing the party program and in elevating our homeland to a new level of development, in constantly improving material and cultural well-being, and in implementing the policy of peace and cooperation with all countries in the world regardless of social system.

The 13th party congress will adopt decisions of historic significance for the future of our homeland. However, the adoption of just decisions and of a just general line is only the beginning. What is decisive is the political and organizational work of uniting all our people in implementing all socioeconomic development programs. Achievements registered so far make us fully confident that we have all the prerequisites for implementing the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th party congress, and that in the coming 5-year plan our people will travel another important stretch on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of firmly advancing toward the communist society, toward well-being, happiness, freedom, and independence. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the successful fulfillment of the plans and programs for our fatherland's socioeconomic development can only be achieved under conditions of international peace and security and of cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. Therefore, there is a close dialectical unity between our domestic and international policy.

While giving priority to our socioeconomic development and the construction of the socialist system, our party and state also promote an active foreign policy of extending relations of cooperation with other states and defending the peace, independence, and freedom of peoples. [applause]

The successes attained by our country in building the new social system, as well as the results scored by all socialist countries, make a real contribution to asserting the prestige of socialism in the world and the cause of progress, independence, and peace. The evolution of international events in recent years has fully confirmed the correctness of evaluations and guidelines established by the 12th congress and the national party conference. A scientific analysis of the life of the world proves that revolutionary achievements have continued to consolidate in the past 5 years, that progressive changes have continued to occur at the world level, and that the national independence of peoples who have shaken off the yoke of imperialist colonial domination has continued to strengthen. At the same time, we also witnessed a number of actions by reactionary imperialist forces that do not want to accept the changes that have occurred in international life and the overall trend of mankind's historical development along the road of progress and independence.

Old contradictions have sharpened; the contradictions between rich and poor countries have acquired unprecedented scope. The world economic crisis has led to a greater accentuation of the overall political, social, and moral crisis of the capitalist world. It has also emphasized the limits of the bourgeois system and of a society divided into exploited and exploiting classes.

Events in recent years have clearly shown that the policy of detente, disarmament, peace, and cooperation in the world can only be maintained and consolidated if progressive and anti-imperialist forces and peoples everywhere carry on a constant struggle along these lines. In recent years, a state of unprecedented tension has been reached in international life. One can say that not since the end of World War II has mankind faced such a state of tension and such an increase in the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably lead to a nuclear catastrophe.

The policy of maintaining and dividing the world into spheres of influence has continued to be promoted. One has been able to witness an intensification of the arms race, primarily nuclear. Old military conflicts have persisted and new ones have emerged in the past 5 years. The increased danger of a new world war and nuclear catastrophe demands that all peoples do everything they can to halt the dangerous course of events. That is why the key issue of the contemporary age is to halt the arms race -- primarily nuclear -- to proceed to disarmament, and ensure lasting peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

One could say with good reason that the development of nuclear weapons and the stockpiles held by the two great powers, the United States and the USSR, which can destroy the whole of mankind several times over, have created a completely new situation. The existence of powerful means capable of destroying life itself on our planet makes war impossible. There is no alternative to war but to completely eliminate war and promote a policy of cooperation and peace. In view of this serious situation and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe that may lead to the destruction of mankind and of the conditions of life itself on our planet, nothing can justify the continuation of the arms race.

Now, when there are nuclear weapons capable of destroying mankind several times over, one can no longer argue that a few hundred missiles more or less would affect the balance of power between the two sides. On the contrary, each new nuclear weapon further increases the danger of a new world war, a nuclear war. Therefore, all governments, heads of state, and political forces bear a great responsibility to their peoples and all mankind. [applause]

The nuclear countries, primarily the United States and the Soviet Union, which possess the large majority of nuclear and other arms, have a great responsibility in this respect. A very serious situation has been created in Europe with the deployment, at the end of 1983, of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European states, with the consequent implementation of USSR nuclear countermeasures in certain socialist countries in Europe. The countries on whose territory the nuclear weapons are deployed are assuming a great responsibility toward their own peoples, the European peoples, and all mankind. We deem it necessary to do everything possible to halt the implementation of these measures by both sides -- both the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles and the implementation of the USSR countermeasures -- and establish a deadline for the withdrawal of the weapons thus far deployed.

Negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union should be resumed: These negotiations should be conducted with great seriousness and responsibility, proceeding from the need to reach an appropriate agreement on nuclear and other weapons. However, this agreement should aim at eliminating intermediate-range missiles from Europe and then all nuclear weapons. [applause]

In view of the fact that the intermediate-range missiles are of primary concern to European countries, it is necessary for the states on our continent, primarily the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries, to participate, in an appropriate form, in negotiations on an agreement to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe. When the existence of European peoples is at stake, our continent's countries cannot be just spectators waiting for the results of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. They must assume an appropriate responsibility to defend their peoples and save Europe from a nuclear catastrophe.

Romania will resolutely work to ensure the successful unfolding of the Stockholm conference on trust and disarmament in Europe. The successful conclusion of this conference would be very important for the policy of detente and cooperation and for strengthening friendship among European countries. Likewise, Romania resolutely works to develop multifaceted cooperation among Balkan countries and to turn this area into a nuclear-free zone without foreign military bases. We appeal to all Balkan countries to strengthen their cooperation and work to ensure peace and cooperation among countries in this region. We welcome the proposals and efforts to create nuclear-free areas in northern and central Europe as well as in other parts of the world. We believe that the creation of such areas are an important part and parcel of the struggle for overall disarmament, primarily nuclear.

We should do everything possible to develop cooperation and friendship among European countries and create a free Europe on the basis of respect for the diversity of social system and each people's right to choose the system it desires, without any outside interference. Let us ensure that Europe, which has played a primary role in shaping modern civilization, can contribute in the future, too, to promoting mankind's free development and building a higher civilization designed to ensure the well-being, happiness, freedom, independence, and peace of peoples. [cheers, chants]

One should intensify the struggle for overall disarmament. In this respect, the Warsaw Pact member-countries have made a number of proposals. We welcome and support the USSR proposals on disarmament and halting the militarization of outer space. In this respect, I would like to mention that important proposals were recently made by Comrade Chernenko, CPSU general secretary. Likewise, the NATO countries have also advanced a number of proposals which offer an opportunity for a constructive dialogue. The United States, too, during the electoral campaign and immediately afterwards, as well as President Reagan, has made a number of proposals that can represent a basis for discussion. There are also other proposals made by other states, the Nonaligned Movement, and various international organizations. This reflects the concern of all states and peoples with halting the dangerous course of events and the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear.

However, mere statements are not enough, regardless of how many constructive proposals they contain. One should proceed from words to deeds. It is necessary to halt the increase in military expenditures and immediately proceed to reducing them by at least 10 percent, following which a concrete and real program should be established to reduce military expenditures annually. Concurrently, one should proceed to reduce armaments and armies, primarily those of the two military blocs, NATO and Warsaw Pact. We believe that we should intensify the efforts to reduce the military nature of the two blocs and create conditions for the simultaneous abolishment of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The dismantling of military blocs would be a great achievement and a decisive step along the road of disarmament and space. [applause]

The intensification of steps to militarize outer space substantially increases the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Generally speaking, the abusive use of outer space, without any kind of control, is a serious danger for the ecological balance and for the life of mankind and our planet. Outer space is not the property of any state; it is a common asset of all states and nations. Therefore, we believe that all actions to use outer space for military purposes should cease.

At the same time it is necessary to reach an overall agreement on the use of outer space by various countries for peaceful purposes. We believe that the United Nations should assume responsibility for concluding an international treaty on outer space. One may consider calling a world conference on this subject or creating a special body within the United Nations to defend outer space. One can state without fear of being wrong that mankind is at a crossroads decisive for its destiny and the future and existence of our planet. Before it is too late, let us work to save mankind from a nuclear catstrophe and destruction. Let us defend the supreme right of nations and people to existence, freedom, independence, life, and peace. [cheers, chants]

The large peace movement in Europe and on other continents represents the most powerful force of the present-day world able to halt the dangerous trends of events and to stop a new world war, a nuclear catastrophe. We are firmly convinced that it lies within the power of peoples everywhere, by acting in complete unity, to halt the arms race and to bring about the resumption of the policy of detente and of cooperation and to ensure peace in the world.

Esteemed comrades, following the world economic crisis the situation of the developing countries has worsened considerably. Gaps between the rich and poor countries have widened. Negotiations held so far and certain measures have, in fact, yielded no real results. Following the financial and price policy and owing to excessively high interest rates, practiced especially by the United States, the debts of the developing countries have increased considerably, amounting to more than $700 billion. Real negotiations are necessary between the developing countries and the developed countries, and with banks, the financial-banking bodies, including those of the international financial system, so as to reach a global solution on the debts of the developing countries.

Romania believes that one should consider canceling debts of countries with a $500-600 income per capita, considerably reduce those debts in the case of countries with $1,000-1,200 per capita, and generally reduce debts for all developing countries some 30-50 percent. Refusing to conduct negotiations and the thesis of an individual solution aim at hampering united action by the developing countries and at making it possible for the developed countries, the banks, and world financial institutions to continue their current policy and to impose on the developing countries the economic and political conditions they favor and which, in fact, mean turning the developing countries again into semicolonies. [applause]

It is also necessary that, along with resolutely reducing interest rates, new credits at rational interests should be granted so as to assist the economic and social development of the developing countries. The IMF should renounce its policy of imposing political and economic conditions on developing countries. This is unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs of those countries. The IMF and other world bodies and banks should grant credits without any political conditions, and without interfering in the domestic affairs of other states by any means.

Taking into account the seriousness of the world economic and financial situation, it is necessary to restructure the financial and monetary system and to ensure equal participation by all states in the activity of international financial bodies. Real negotiations are necessary between the developed countries and the developing countries in connection with the overall economic and social development and for working out a general program of supporting the efforts aimed at eliminating underdevelopment.

A new international economic order based on equality, equity, and mutual advantage must be achieved. It is also necessary to ensure the broad access of the developing countries to modern technologies, the lifting of customs barriers, and appropriate prices for products manufactured by those countries. The global solution of economic and financial problems and the achievement of the new international economic order are an objective requirement to overcoming the current economic crisis and to achieving stability and steady development in the world economy. It is also in the interests of the developed countries to achieve a complete solution to all world economic and financial problems and to establish new international economic relations. This will be of great significance for the overall international development, for the economic and social progress of each people, and for the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace in the world. [applause]

Romania has carried out intensive activity and has firmly advocated the solution of conflicts and disputes between countries by political means and negotiations alone. The existing conflicts in various parts of the world daily cause great material and human losses; they increase the danger of a world war. No matter how difficult or how long negotiations may be, peaceful negotiations are the only rational means for resolving disputes between states; they are the only alternative to conflict and wars. Proceeding from this, Romania continues to advocate with great determination a political solution to the Middle East problem so as to ensure a comprehensive peace in that area and the settlement of the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of their right to self-determination, including creating an independent Palestinian state.

In this spirit we advocate an international conference with the participation of all states concerned, including the PLO. A comprehensive solution must lead to achieving a lasting and just peace and to ensuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area. We also believe that it is necessary to halt the war between Iraq and Iran and to proceed to withdrawing the troops of both sides within international borders and to begin negotiations between those two countries to solve disputes and reestablish cooperation and good-neighborliness between them.

We also advocate the settlement of all conflicts in various parts of the world by peaceful negotiations alone. We actively struggle for Namibia's independence and, in this respect, we grant our full support to SWAPO [South-West AFrican People's Organization] in the struggle it is waging. We advocate the cessation of the racist and apartheid policy in South Africa. We believe that it is necessary to stop any kind of interference by South Africa in the internal affairs of the countries in southern Africa. In general, we grant full support to the African peoples in their struggle to strengthen their independence and achieve their economic and social development. [applause]

We also hail the struggle waged by the peoples in Latin America aimed at their independent socioeconomic development. We want to voice our solidarity with the people of the Republic of Nicaragua. We believe that the problems in Central American should be solved on the basis of proposals made by the Contadora Group, by negotiations proceeding from respect for each people's right to free and independent development without any outside interference. [applause]

In resolving the complex problems of international life, one should proceed from a complete renunciation of the policy of the use or threat of force and from resolutely respecting the principles of full equality of rights in interstate relations, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. Relations among all states must proceed from the fact that there are groupings with different social systems in the world and that this reality will continue for a long time to come. One must, therefore, proceed from the need for peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. One must firmly respect each people's right to independence, to free development, and their right to choose the social system they desire. [applause]

We are against both the export of revolution and the export of counterrevolution. We are fully convinced that the people will know how to choose the best road to ensure their progress, freedom, and independence. And in conformity with world historic development, we are convinced that they will choose the road of socialism. [applause]

The achievement of those aspirations must be the fruit of the struggle and free will of each people. Events and life have demonstrated that nothing and no one in the world can stop peoples from choosing a new road of free and independent development; they have shown that any attempt by reactionary forces to halt the peoples' progressive development is doomed to failure. This has been so and it is demonstrated by the history of social development. This has been so ever since the beginning of the world and that is how it is always going to be. [applause]

This is why all necessary conclusions must be drawn and we must resolutely proceed from the need to respect the will of peoples to freely and independently choose the development road they desire. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, during the period covered by this report, Romania has carried out multifaceted activities to strengthen and develop relations with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. As a result of this policy, our country has diplomatic and economic relations with 155 states on all continents. Relations with all socialist countries have continued to strengthen. Special attention has been given and is being given to expanding cooperation with our neighbors. Within this framework, I would like to stress the constant concern by our party and state to constantly develop cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the future we will do all we can to expand economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and to strengthen friendship and solidarity between our peoples and parties. [applause]

As a member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania has actively participated in all the meetings and activities of that organization. It has consistently advocated decisive actions by the Warsaw Pact member-countries to achieve disarmament and peace. As is known, next year the validity of the Warsaw Pact will expire. Since no appropriate agreement has been reached to simultaneously dissolve the two military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- we believe that it is necessary to consider accepting the prolongation of that treaty. Given the great importance of this decision, I believe that it is necessary to submit to the congress an endorsement in principle and an authorization for this by the Central Committee so that, together with the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, appropriate decisions will be adopted. Even if it is decided to prolong the duration of the Warsaw Pact, Romania -- and we are convinced that the other member-countries of that organization, too -- will continue to firmly advocate that everything should be done to create conditions for dissovling the two military blocs in the shortest time possible. This is in keeping with the interests of our peoples and with the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.[applause]

In the future the RCP and SR of Romania will act with great determination to strengthen and develop cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries to overcome differences between some of them. We hail negotiations between the USSR and the PRC and we want to express our desire and hope that they will bring about the complete normalization of relations between the two large socialist countries. We also believe that it is necessary to begin direct negotiations between the PRC and the SRV to stop any military actions and normalize relations between the two socialist countries.

The settlement by negotiation of certain disputes or certain differences between some socialist countries is of great importance for world peace and for strengthening solidarity among the socialist countries, and for the cause of socialism and peace in general. [applause] We believe that solidarity, unity, and cooperation among the socialist countries is of particular importance for socialist construction in each country, for increasing the prestige and the force of socialism, and for the policy of disarmament, peace, and cooperation among all nations on our planet.

We will intensively develop relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, with the small- and medium-sized countries, in the belief that strengthening solidarity and cooperation among those countries is an important factor for the policy of independence, cooperation, and peace in the world. [applause]

At the same time, in the spirit of the principle of peaceful coexistence, we will continue to expand relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. We are determined to actively participate in the international division of labor and developing cooperation and dialogue with a view to resolving all problems by proceeding from the interests of each nation and from the interests of the independence, freedom, and progress of each people. We pay great attention to the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for democratically solving the great problems of the present-day world.

We believe that it is necessary to do everything to stop conflicts between certain nonaligned countries, to solve some differences between them by negotiations alone, and to strengthen solidarity among the nonaligned countries, this being a decisive factor for the active participation by the Nonaligned Movement in resolving international problems. [applause]

Romania determinedly advocates an increased role by the United Nations and other international organizations in democratically solving, on the basis of international law, all problems in the world with the participation of all states in the world, and especially with the participation of the small- and medium-sized countries, and the nonaligned and developing countries which are vitally interested in a policy of independence, freedom, and peace. In this respect it is necessary to improve the activity carried out by the United Nations and by the other internatinal bodies; it is necessary to democratize them to a greater extent and ensure more intensive participation by all states, irrespective of size or social system.

We believe it is necessary to create a special good-will body to solve disputes between states by negotiations. Socialist Romania will continue to strengthen active cooperation with all states and peoples to constructively solve the problems confronting our continent and the whole of the world. It will untiringly act toward a new policy of complete equality and respect among nations, a policy of trust and broad international cooperation, a policy of cooperation and peace.

Esteemed comrades, during the period since the 12th RCP Congress, the party Central Committee has paid special attention to developing relations with all communist and workers parties and to strengthening solidarity with those parties. Taking account of the complex problems confronting the present-day world, we believe that it is necessary to do everything to overcome certain differences, to strengthen solidarity, and achieve a new unity based on equality, respect for each party's right to draft its political line independently and in keeping with the historic, national, and social conditions in each country.

Some of the problems in the communists and workers movement stem from old practices of interfering in the affairs of certain parties, but they are also the result of the great transformation and new problems that have emerged in the international arena. We firmly advocate the complete cessation of the old practices and that account be taken of the new realities of socioeconomic development and of the revolutionary changes in the world.

Proceeding from these considerations, the RCP believes that it is in the interest of the communists and workers parties to seek means of strengthening solidarity and unity. In this respect we believe that the meetings and mutual consultations, including the organization of certain regional and international consultations and conferences, constitute a requirement of the present-day development. We have to keep in mind that those consultations and conferences should aim at a free exchange of views, without deciding and imposing certain points of views on other parties. In determinedly opposing any interference in the affairs of other parties, we believe that we should not be afraid to meet, to discuss, and to seek means of strengthening solidarity and unity. This represents a primary factor for the unity of the progressive and revolutionary forces everywhere, for the policy of socioeconomic progress, and for cooperation and peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers]

At the same time, the RCP will continue to resolutely work to extend ties with socialist and social-democratic parties, with the belief that, in the current international situation, these are most significant. We firmly advocate strengthening cooperation among all forces speaking out for progress and socialism. The cooperation between communist and workers parties on the one hand, and socialist and social-democratic ones, on the other, is a vital prerequisite for the progress and independence of peoples and for disarmament and peace throughout the world. We will continue to broadly develop cooperation with national liberation movements and with progressive parties in the countries which shook off the yoke of imperialist domination and have embarked upon the road of free and independent development. This is an important element of the struggle to consolidate the independence and progress of each people.

At the same time, we will further expand relations with democratic parties and political forces, Christian-democratic and liberal parties, and other parties and organizations in the belief that these relations make a real contribution to developing cooperation and friendship between our peoples and promoting a policy of friendship, cooperation, and peace in the world. Such a policy is in full accord with the interests of our socialist nation and of all peoples. We will spare no effort to contribute to the triumph of reason and wisdom, to the cause of the independence of peoples, and to peace and cooperation in the world. We are firmly convinced that, through joint action, the peoples can change the course of events, can prevent a world war and nuclear catastrophe, and can bring about disarmament and peace in the world.

Although there are many problems to be solved, we are confidently looking forward to mankind's bright future of peace and well-being. Let us do everything to actively contribute to building a better and more just world, a world of equality, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the proceedings of our congress were preceded by a broad discussion within the whole party and the working people's collectives, of activities during the current 5-year plan and the future tasks for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The general meetings of basic organizations, the conferences of party organizations in all socioeconomic units in communes, towns, and municipalities, as well as the county conferences have been a broad manifestation of our party's democracy and of the participation by Communists and the entire aktiv in drafting the party's overall political line. This broad discussion also occasioned a powerful assertion of the political-organizational unity of our party, the political leading force of the entire nation.

One can state with good reason that all documents presented to the 13th congress are the will of our entire party and meet the vital interests of all our people. [cheers, chants]

These days, all our nation's attention is focused on this high forum of Communists, which is called upon to adopt decisions of the greatest importance for our society's march forward and for Socialist Romania's future. By tackling the problems on the agenda with political responsibility and discussing the overall activity to build the socialist society in our fatherland in a critical and self-critical way, we will meet the boundless trust of all our party and people and ensure that the 13th congress marks a new historical point in Romania's revolutionary change and in attaining the aspirations for well-being and happiness of all working people in our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

Through the entire unfolding of the congress and through the 13th congress documents, let us prove the capacity of our party to lead the destinies of our fatherland and unite the forces and energy of all our people, by leading them from one victory to another, along the road of progress, prosperity, and national freedom and independence, so as to ensure an ever more dignified place for Romania among the ranks of all free nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

The 13th congress should give a new and strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of our party and to its political and organizational power; it should strongly assert the party's daring and visionary spirit always open to the new; it should ensure the party's permanent youth and its manifestation as the vital core of the entire nation, from which the light and vigor of our socialist society emanate. [cheers, chants]

Let us all pledge to work in such a way as to ensure that our party continues to be a strong active detachment of the world revolutionary movement and of the struggle for the progressive change of human society and for attaining mankind's major aspirations for progress, freedom, sovereignty, and peace. We assure our foreign friends that in the future, too, the RCP and Socialist Romania will do everything to contribute to the triumph of the noble ideals of socialism and communism, the victory of the cause of friendship and cooperation among nations, and the creation of a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP, the continuer of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our workers class and the Romanian people and the experienced leader of Romania along the road of socialism and communism! [prolonged cheers and chants]

Long live the free Romanian people, master of its destiny and conscious and enthusiastic builder of the most just and humane system known to history on Romanian soil! [prolonged cheers, chants]

Long live and flourish our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania! [prolonged cheers, chants]

May cooperation and solidarity between communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and progressive and democratic anti-imperialist forces everywhere increasingly strengthen and develop in the service of the cause of the freedom and independence of peoples and understanding and peace throughout the world! [prolonged cheers, chants]

May the great ideals of social and national justice, socialism, and communism triumph! [prolonged cheers, chants]

May equal cooperation among all nations triumph! May peace triumph on our planet! [prolonged cheers, chants]

Speaks at Festive Meeting

AU192105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1984 -- The works of the great forum of Romanian Communists continued on Monday afternoon, with a festive meeting during which the foreign delegations participating in the 13th RCP Congress and the parties which addressed messages of salute were introduced.

Taking the floor, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, said:

During a solemn meeting in the afternoon the delegations of communist, worker, socialist, social-democratic and democratic parties, of national liberation movements and of other progressive organizations that attend the works of the 13th RCP Congress and addressed messages of friendship to our party will be introduced. The parties which addressed messages of salute to our congress so far will be introduced too.

In behalf of the congress, of all Communists, of our whole people, I once again address a fraternal and warm salute of solidarity and friendship to the 138 delegations from 92 countries that came to attend the works of the 13th RCP Congress and to express their feelings of friendship and solidarity with our party and people.

Admiration is expressed in the messages for the remarkable achievements scored by the Communists, by the whole Romanian people, led by the RCP, at head with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary, in the vast oeuvre of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and of advancing towards communism. Stress is also laid on the broad relations of cooperation and solidarity between these parties and revolutionary forces and the RCP, on the RCP's active role in the international communist and working class movement and on the prestige of the policy of broad cooperation pursued steadfastly in the international life.

Emphasis is placed on the high esteem and consideration for the RCP and Romanian state leader, for Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious activity over almost two decades, which made Romania hold a dignified place among the nations of the world, on his contribution to a constructive settlement of the major contemporary issues, to the promotion of the cause of peace and disarmament, understanding and cooperation among nations, to the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

The attendance welcomed the foreign delegations present at the congress, the messages of solidarity and friendship conveyed.

At the close of the festive meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor, the speech deeply impressed the delegates and the foreign guests, being repeatedly punctuated with cheers and vigorous applause.

Expresses Thanks for Messages

AU192120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 19 Nov 84

["Work of the Thirteenth RCP Congress, Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech During the Festive Meeting" -- AGERPRES headline; meeting held in the afternoon of 19 November in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1984 -- At this solemn moment, from the high rostrum of the congress, on behalf of all participants in the great democratic forum of the Romanian Communists, I express the warmest thanks to the parties and organizations that, through either their delegations or their messages addressed to the congress wished to express their feelings of solidarity and friendship with the RCP, with its struggle for the building up of the multilaterally developed socialist society, for freedom, independence, social progress, for world disarmament and peace.

In the messages received on behalf of 163 revolutionary, worker, democratic parties, liberation movements and other progressive organizations, we see a strong and impressive show of solidarity and friendship, a powerful expression of the fine relations between our parties and organizations, of our joint resolve to further do our best for a more active cooperation in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for a new policy of fully equal rights, respect for each nations independence and sovereignty, observance of each peoples right to freely choose its development path, without any outside interference, for the achievement of a better and more just world, apt to secure all peoples well-being, happiness, independence and peace.

To the revolutionary and democratic parties of friendly countries that fought to achieve their national independence, and that at present rally their forces for their independent development, we wish full success in the building up of a new life, in economic and social development, in the enhancement of their peoples material and spiritual standards, in the ever more powerful assertion of each nation in the international life.

We state our full solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the peoples still under colonial rule and we wish them full success in achieving their independence, in a free economic and social development.

We address all democratic parties and organizations, other political organizations the wish of ever greater successes in attaining their aspirations in their struggle for peoples welfare, for democracy, freedom, disarmament and collaboration among peoples.

From the high rostrum of the thirteenth congress, on behalf of the Romanian Communists, of our whole people, let me once more assure you, your parties and organizations, all progressive and antiimperialist forces, all fighters for peace, that the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will always fulfill their duty of honor in the struggle against imperilaism and colonialism, for economic and social progress, for independence and freedom, for disarmament, detente and peace throughout the world.

Under the current serious circumstances in the international life, when the very existence of mankind and nations is at stake, we once again launch the appeal that, regardless of differences of opinions, we should work in all firmness to strengthen cooperation and solidarity, to prevent a new world war, which would inevitably turn nuclear, to achieve general disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, to build a nuclear-free Europe, to achieve a new world economic order, to make a better and more just world, of equality among all nations, a world of independence, progress and peace.

DELEGATIONS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE FOR RCP CONGRESS

AU191534 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Names as received]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/11/1984 -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the following delegations arrived today in Bucharest in order to participate in the 13th Congress of the RCP:

-- the MPLA -- Party of Labour of Angola led by Franciso Romae de Oliveira E. Silva, ambassador,

-- the Communist Party of Australia led by Joe Palmada, member of the party C.C.,

-- the Communist Party of Austria led by Lerwin Scharf, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC,

-- the Communist Party of Belgium headed by Albert de Coninck, member of the CC, vice-chairman of the International Affairs Commission,

-- Socialist Party, French-speaking wing of Belgium, led by Roger Gaillez, party's secretary-general,

-- the Communist Party of Canada headed by John Bizzel, assistant general secretary,

-- the African Party for the Independence of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Carlos Nunes Fernando Reis, member of the party's national board;

-- the Radical Party of Chile led by Manuel Munos;

-- the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus-Akel -- led by Andreas Michaelides, member of the AKEL CC Political Bureau;

-- the Democratic Party of Cyprus -- D.I.K.O. -- headed by Kimon Panaidos, member of the Political Bureau of CC, member of Parliament,

-- the Liberal Party of Colombia led by Horacio Serpa Uribe, member of the party's Central Political Commission, senator,

-- the Danish Communist Party led by Willy Fuglsang, member of the party's Executive Committee,

-- the Socialist People's Party of Denmark led by Hanne Brink Jensen, member of the SPP's Executive Committee,

-- the Dominican Communist Party led by Jose Antonio Rivas Touares, member of the party's CC,

-- the Communist Party of Ecuador, led by Rene Jean Mauge, secretary-general of the party,

-- Finnish Communist Party, led by Aarno Aitamuro, secretary-general of party,

-- the Greek Communist Party (of the interior) headed by Ioannis Bannias, secretary of the CC of the party,

-- the Panhellenic Socialist Movement -- PASOK -- headed by Paraskevas Avgherinos, member of the Executive Bureau of the PASOK CC,

-- the Democratic Socialist Party of Greece led by Costas Lividas, member of the Political Bureau of the CC,

-- the People's Progressive Party of Guyana led by Donald Ramotar, member of the CC,

-- the People's National Congress of Guyana headed by Seeram Prashad, member of the party's Central Executive Committee,

-- the Communist Party of Honduras led by Raul Ribera, member of the CC of the party,

-- the Jordanian Communist Party led by Abdel Aziz al-Otti, member of the Political Bureau of the CC,

-- the Communist Party of Ireland led by Andrew Barr, member of the party's National Political Committee,

-- the United Workers Party -- MAPAM -- of Israel by Hanan Erez, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the party's CC,

-- the Italian Socialist Party led by Angelo Cresco, member of the party's Directorate,

-- the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, led by Alberto Mario Bemporad, member of the party's directorate, deputy,

-- the Republican Party of Italy headed by Oddo Biasini, member of the party's Directorate, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies,

-- the Workers' Party of Jamaica led by Elin Thomas, alternate member of the Political Bureau, head of the party's International Relations Department,

-- the Japan Communist Party, led by Hiroshi Tachiki, standing member of the Presidium of the CC, head of the International Section of the party's CC, member of the House of Councillors,

-- the Basotho National Party of Lesotho headed by Joseph Kaibe Mollo, ambassador,

-- the Lebanese Communist Party led by Rafik Szamhun, member of the party's Political Bureau,

-- the Parti Nationaliste Syrien of Lebanon, led by Inaam Raad, member of the party's Supreme Council,

-- the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, led by Mohamed Mahmud Hijazi, secretary of the General People's Congress for People's Committees Affairs,

-- the Communist Party of Luxembourg headed by Marcel Putz, member of the party's Executive Committee,

-- Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party led by Aloyse Schmitz, member of the CC,

-- the Malta Labour Party, led by Sant Salvus, deputy leader of the party,

-- the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by Patricia Milligan, member of the party's Executive Committee,

-- the Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco headed by Mehdi Alaoui, member of the Political Bureau of the party's CC,

-- the National Union of Popular Forces of Morocco led by Ahmed Souhaili, member of the Union's CC,

-- the Mexican Unified Socialist Party led by Jose Pablo Pascual Moncayo, member of the party's CC Political Commission,

-- the Communist Party of Norway headed by Gunnar Sorbo, member of the Political Bureau,

-- the Socialist Left Party of Norway led by Ingolf Hakon Teigene, member of the party's Political Board, chief editor of the party's press organ NY TID,

-- the Netherlands Communist Party led by Siem van der Helm, member of the Executive Committee of the CC,

the Palestinine Liberation Organization -- PLO -- led by Zakaria Abdul Rahim, deputy director of the PLO Political Department, member of the "Al Fatah" general Congress,

-- the Panamanian People's Party headed by Cleto Manuel Souso Batista, member of the party's Political Bureau,

-- the Paraguayan Communist Party led by Anoanios Maidana Palacios, member of the party's CC Political Commission,

-- the Peruvian Communist Party led by Cesar Augusto Jimenez,

-- the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, led by Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, head of the party,

-- the Portuguese Communist Party, led by Joaquim Gomes dos Santos, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the party's CC,

-- the Salvadoran Communist Party headed by Jaime Zarrios, alternated member of the party's CC Political Commission,

-- the San Marino Commmunist Party, led by Maurizio Tomassoni, member of the SMCP directorate, member of Parliament,

-- San Marino Socialist Party led by Chiaruzzi Pietro, member of the CC,

-- San Marino Unitary Socialist Party headed by Giancarlo Beradi, member of the party's Directorate

-- the Communist Party of Syria led by Zaher Abdul Samad, member of the Political Bureau, head of the party's Propaganda and Information Department,

-- the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria headed by Muteeb Shanan, member of the National Command,

-- the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party led by Brigadier General Ahmed Suleiman Abdullah, member of the party's CC Political Bureau, interior minister,

-- the Communist Party of Spain, led by Enrique Aniel Alonso, deputy secretary-general of the party,

-- Spanish Socialist Workers' Party led by Mugica Herzog, member of the Federal Executive Commission,

-- Communist Party of Sri Lanka led by Raja Collure, member of the Political Bureau of the party's CC,

-- Sri Lanka Freedom Party led by Udava Nanayakkara, member of the party's leadership,

-- the Tunisian Communist Party, led by Abdelhamid Ben Mustapha, member of the Secretariat of the party's CC and Political Bureau,

-- Parti Socialiste Destourien of Tunisia led by Aberrazah Kefi, member of the party's CC, minister,

-- Communist Party of Uruguay led by Felix Dias Clarijo, member of the Executive Committee of the CC, member of the National Workers' Confederation,

-- the Communist Party of Venezuela, led by Noel Sirit Henriquez, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party's CC,

-- The Movement for Socialism - MAS of Venezuela, led by Simon Garcia Gonzales, secretary for the party's international relations,

-- Democratic Action Party of Venezuela led by Armando Gonzales, member of the National Executive Committee of the party,

-- Yemen Socialist Party led by Abdul Aziz Al Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the YSP, minister,

-- The Movement Popularire dela Revolution of Zaire, led by Gembemo Fuma wa Utadi, secretary of the Movement's CC,

-- United National Independence Party of Zambia led by G.R. Zimba, party representative, ambassador,

-- Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front, led by Didymus Mutasa, member of the Political Bureau, speaker of the Assembly's House.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CC PLENUM; REPORT ADOPTED

AU161641 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a plenary session of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the RCP Central Committee and of the Central Auditing Commission.

The plenary session unanimously adopted the report on the activity carried out by the RCP between the 12th and 13th party congresses and the party's future tasks. It was ..cided that the report be presented at the 13th party congress.

At the end of the plenary session, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed appreciation for the activity carried out the the RCP Central Committee in the time span since the 12th congress to ensure the implementation of the important tasks aimed at the country's socioeconomic development and to insure implementation of the international policy of peace and broad cooperation promoted by Romania. He expressed thanks to all the members of the Central Committee for the activity they have carried out to implement the goals of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our homeland.

Expressing the conviction that the same firm and responsible action will be taken in the future, too, to implement the decisions and guidelines that will be adopted by the 13th party congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wished all people successes in their future activity and much good health.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV

BK200316 Hanoi VNA in English 1651 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 19 -- A plan in furtherance of the agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Romania for 1984-86 was signed in Bucharest on Nov. 16. Signatories were Pham Duy Toan, Vietnamese ambassador to Romania, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Traian Pop, deputy minister for foreign affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SAWPY, LCY PRESIDIUMS REVIEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD192015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- There were essential differences between the standpoints set out at the 14th LCY Central Committee Plenum and the content of the draft resolution on the country's socioeconomic development next year. This made it difficult to a considerable extent for the Socialist Alliance to conduct any actions, it was stated at today's meeting of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium with a working group from the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which included Nikola Stojanovic, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Mitja Ribicic, and Vidoje Zarkovic. The meeting also dealt with the activities of our mass political organization in the adoption of a development and economic policy for next year and, in this connection, the realization of the standpoints from the 14th LCY Central Committee Plenum.

The Socialist Alliance has pressed for administrative solutions to be replaced by economic ones when the resolution on development next year is being finalized and for three tasks to remain at the center of our attention: removing burdens from the economy, curbing inflation, and the more consistent implementation of social policy. It was stated at the meeting that the resolution will again contain two major weaknesses: It is weighed down by verbalism, and it has not been brought into line with the needs and potential of associated labor. Moreover, it is not good that this document is again based on the rescheduling of foreign debts. Instead, suitable solutions should be sought for stepping up production and exports and reducing the costs of production.

DJURANOVIC IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA FOR TALKS

LD200053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today arrived in Sarajevo where he began his 2-day working visit to the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Veselin Djuranovic had talks in the morning in the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency in which, in addition to presidency members, representatives of top republic political and state organs also took part.

During the meeting, according to the information service of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, Presidency President Milanko Ranovica briefed the president of the Yugoslav Presidency on some topical questions of the political and economic situation, implementation of the socioeconomic development policy, and economic stabilization policy in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

In his statement Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president pointed out some new elements that had to be borne in mind when considering and assessing the political and security situation. First and foremost, one must take into account all the consequences manifested because of the fall in our working people and citizens living standard. For this reason the main political aim is to do everything to halt a fall in the living standard. In addition, unity must be strengthened and all the obstacles in the way of successful negotiations and more efficient implementation of what has been agreed upon must be more efficiently eliminated. The fact that this has not been accomplished has been correctly criticized during the general party debate held in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

Certain tendencies present in connection with the critical analysis of the functioning of the socialist self-management political system must also be taken into account. Some extremist views emerging in this connection are unacceptable. This especially applies to the attempt to change some fundamental social orientations. This is why the discussions stifled by the political system should be more successfully channelled: They must be conducted within the framework of agreed objectives, the democratic course of the discussion must be ensured, muddle and confusion avoided, and unacceptable tendencies clearly differentiated.

The president of the Yugoslav Presidency, Veselin Djuranovic, pointed out that the developments among young people must be followed with much greater attention, that current youth problems must be more efficiently resolved, especially the unemployment question, and that on the whole much greater attention must be paid to the youth organization and to its participation in our sociopolitical life. The present time is also characterized by intensified foreign pressure upon our country, and this is why we must follow the politico-security situation with the greatest attention and high level of responsibility.

Veselin Djuranovic positively assessed the activities pursued in Bosnia-Hercegovina on increasing industrial and agricultural production, and also in maintaining the capability to pay off foreign debts, reduce the foreign payments deficit, and carry out investment policy. He especially stressed that it was of exceptional importance to realistically assess whether certain positive developments and good results in the economic revival in our country were a permanent tendency. In this way realistic development objectives during the period ahead will be arrived at provided the scope and possibilities for maintaining and strengthening positive tendencies are comprehensively analyzed. It is especially important in this context to perceive the possibilities for further consolidation our economy's material position and determine where the reserves with which one must reckon lie.

During his talks today in the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency in Sarajevo the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that at this time the responsibility for defining the development objectives and to soon bring about an agreement on all systemic solutions and economic policy measures with which conditions of industrial operations are established must be stepped up.

The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program must be attained by comprehensive and unified action throughout our country so as to remove hesitation and opposition.

Speaking of the need to concentrate activity on certain key tasks, Veselin Djuranovic especially pointed out the need to more efficiently remove causes of inflation.

The SFRY Presidency president pointed out that further production growth is the most important issue. In order to maintain the growth tendency, the available reserves within the context of the revival of reproduction links in the Yugoslav economy must be activated as soon as possible. In this way, the questions of import substitution and securing foreign currency will be resolved more efficiently. A higher level of self-management links within the Yugoslav economy is one of the conditions for a more efficient solution of the raw material, energy, and reproduction material supplies problems. More vigorous steps must be taken to make use of existing reserves by pooling the economy's resources, by a rational use of energy, by bringing down transport and other costs, etc.

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM IN BIHAC

LD200602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2248 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Bihac, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY presidency, has since this afternoon been on a 2-day working visit to Bosanska Krajina. He was met and welcomed in Bihac by Dragan Zoric, president of the municipal assembly, and Irfan Saracevic, president of the Bihac League of Communists Municipal Committee. Accompanying President Djuranovic are Milanko Renovica, president of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina Presidency, and Salko Oruc, president of the republic's assembly.

After their tour at the Gorenje cooling systems factory, which is under construction, and the factories of Rkajina-metal and kombiteks, and after holding talks there, President Djuranovic and the other guests were briefed on the development and plans of the Bihac commune by municipality president Zoric.

President Djuranovic showed special interest in the financial investments in the economy and said that the presently fragmented and overly regionalized commercial banking system must be transformed more quickly in order to suit the needs of associated labor more directly. There is inadequate synchronization between the movement of money and broad pooling of resources, which slows the development of the economy as a whole, President Djuranovic said.

Talking about the further development of our society and better ways for resolving the current serious economic situation, the president of the SFRY presidency said that one of the essential elements in this is to promote and create a new scope for the development of self-management relations. We must, he went on to stress, make maximum efforts to realize what has been agreed on because so far we have failed to carry out many social measures and commitments. An example of this is the way we are implementing the agreed employment policy or the development of the small-scale economy where, according to some analyses, 1.5 million new workers could be employed in the next 5 years. We expect that we might halt the growth of unemployment within 2 years. All this cannot be achieved through automatism, but rather through persistent effort and broad social action, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY presidency, stressed.

PLANINC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY WITH PROVINCIALS

LD200006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today held a consultative meeting with the presidents of the executive councils of the assemblies of socialist republics and autonomous provinces at which the draft resolution on socio-economic development and economic policy and other acts of economic policy for 1985 were examined.

According to reports, the basic orientation of the draft resolution proceeds from the positive trends achieved so far, among which are the growth of production, results in economic exchange with foreign countries, more moderate expenditures, and a certain slowdown in inflation with a greater global balance between supply and demand being particularly important. On the basis of these trends, and in circumstances where the market is continuing to assert itself, the stabilization policy is being continued and priority is being given to the promotion of product quality, the continued growth of exports and production, and the creation of economic conditions for curbing inflation and halting the fall in real personal incomes, something which must be at the center of our active policy at all levels.

The decisive orientation toward exports, and in particular to the convertible currency area, is expressed in the draft resolution and will facilitate the consolidation of our foreign liquidity so that the rate of the country's indebtedness can be brought within economically suitable limits. Other measures envisaged by the draft resolution are also aimed at achieving this. They include, in particular, the holding of spending within the available limits and at an economically justified level.

General support was given at the meeting to the orientations set up in the draft resolution, and it was noted that there are no essential differences in the standpoints expressed thus far. The resolve was voiced that all the envisaged regulations should be adopted by the end of the year, thus allowing the conditions for economic operation in 1985 to be finalized in time. A number of the measures have already been adopted by the assembly.

Also examined at the meeting were problems concerning the guaranteeing of dinar funds for settling commitments which Kosovo's economy has toward foreign countries.

ALIMPIC SENDS GOSR GREETINGS TO USSR COUNTERPARTS

AU192138 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] On the anniversary of the October Revolution, Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent a telegram to Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, chairmen of the houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressing cordial congratulations and best wishes for the successful work of the deputies of the Supreme Soviet and wishing new successes for the working people of the Soviet Union in building socialism.

Among other things, the congratulations express the belief that the mutual cooperation of the SFRY Assembly and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will continue to contribute to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in the interests of the peoples of the two socialist countries, of peace and progress in the world, and of equal international cooperation.

TRADE SECRETARY BOJANIC MEETS PRC ENVOY

LD191808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, Federal Executive Council member and federal secretary for foreign trade, today received Xie Li, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia. The subject of the talks centered on preparations for the upcoming session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.